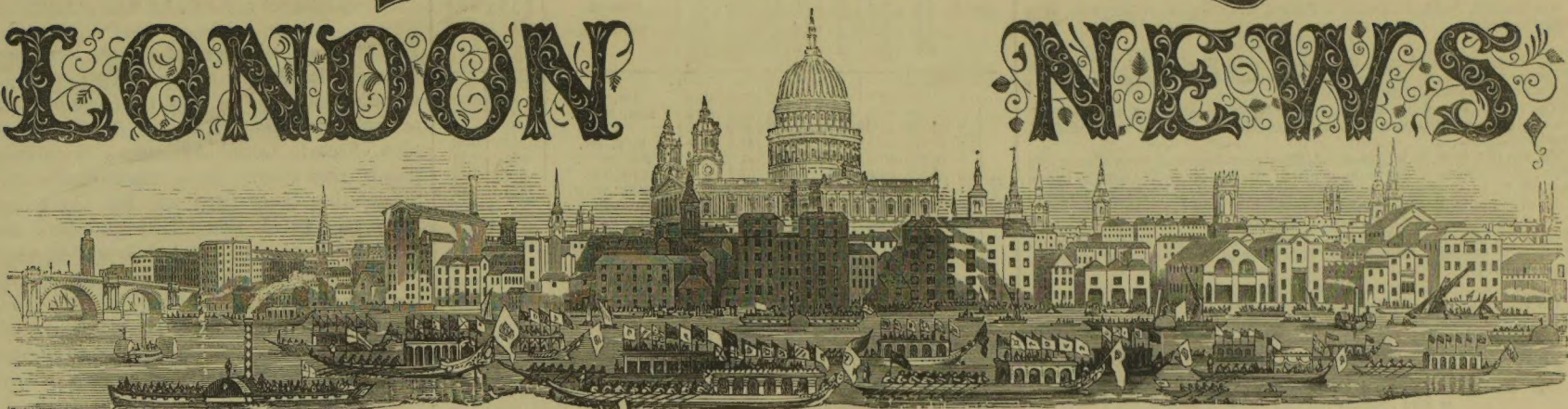


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

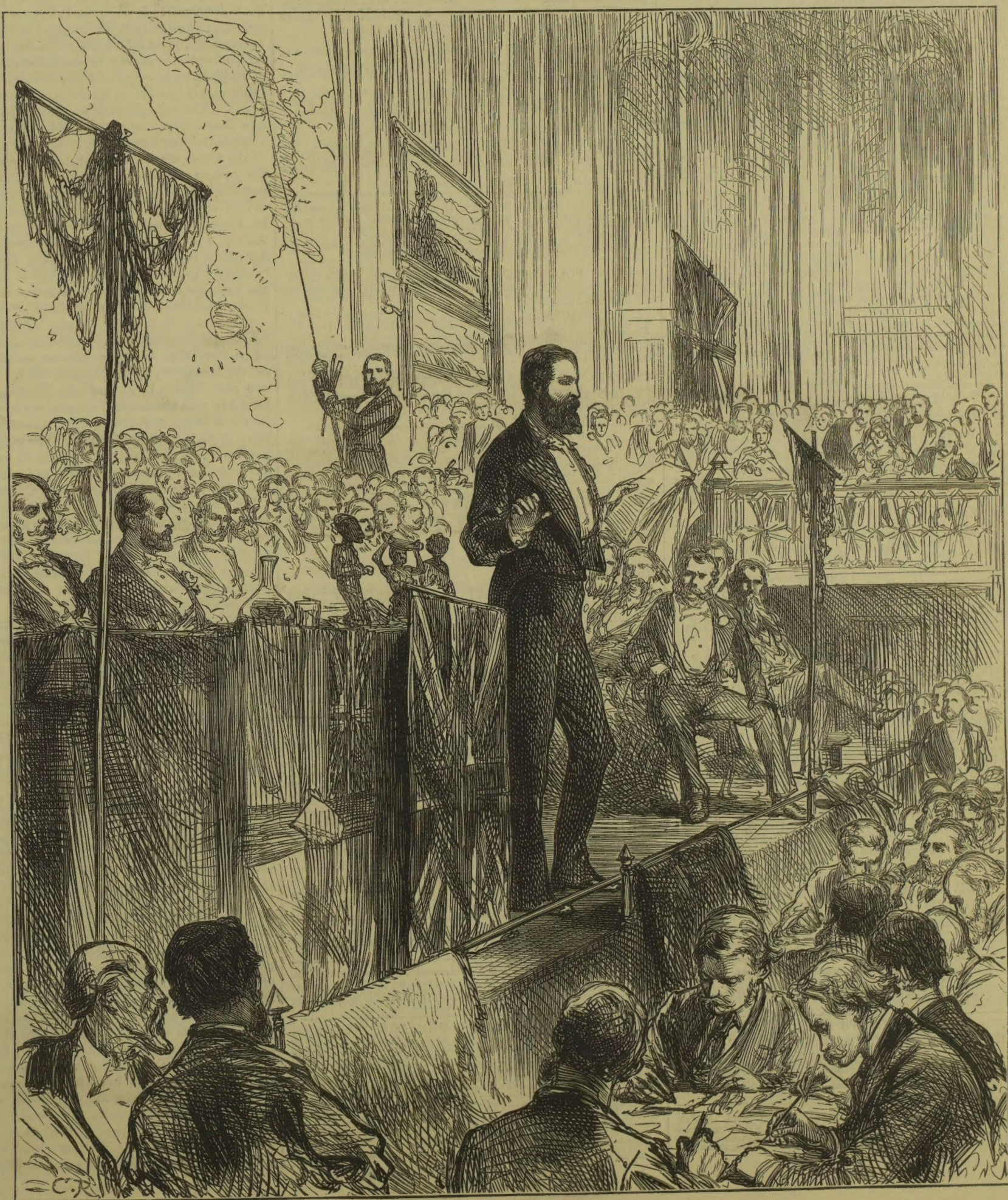


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1917.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS (SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



LIEUTENANT CAMERON AT THE MEETING OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

BIRTHS.

On Feb. 24, at Valparaiso, Chili, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, British Chaplain, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at No. 1, Chesterfield-villas, Dingwall-road, Croydon, the wife of E. C. Hooton, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at 2, Prince's-gate, S.W., Lady Inchiquin, of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., at 11, Portman-square, the Countess of Lichfield, of a son.
On the 13th inst., at Cannes, S. France, Lady Napier, of Magdala, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the parish church of St. Peter the Apostle, Thanet, E. B. Ellico-Clark, of Derby, to Adela, S., only daughter of the late James Stuart Tulk, Esq., of Totteridge Park, Hertfordshire.
On the 18th inst., at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, London, Marwood Tucker, Esq., to Etheldreda, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Mildred Beresford-Hope.
On the 10th inst., in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Ashton Wentworth Dilke, of 76, Sloane-street, younger son of the late Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Bart., M.P., to Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of J. Eustace Smith, Esq., M.P., of Gosforth House, Northumberland.
On the 18th inst., at 15, Regent-terrace, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Andrew Thomson, D.D., R. M. Maclean, Camden House, Blackheath, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Cowan, and relict of the late Peter Sturrock, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Kingsfold, Horsham, Sussex, Frances Jane, Lady Oakes, widow of the late Sir Henry Thomas Oakes, Bart., and fifth daughter of the late William Douglas, Esq., of Teddington.
On the 15th inst., at Little Testwood, Eling, Anna Maria, relict of the late Lord Henry Paulet, aged 92.
* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

SUNDAY, APRIL 23.
Low Sunday. First Sunday after Easter.
St. George's Day.
Albert, King of Saxony, born, 1828.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. R. Savage; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Buchanan.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. F. W. Farrar, Head Master of Marlborough College.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to the House of Commons.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. J. Oakley; 3 p.m., the Rev. C. Alfred Jones.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. John Day Collis, D.D., Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Piccadilly, for the Christian Evidence Society, 3 p.m., the Rev. James Moorhouse, Prebendary, Vicar of Paddington. "Christ Himself the greatest Miracle of Christianity, and the true explanation and voucher of all its other Miracles."
MONDAY, APRIL 24.
New moon, 7.3 a.m.
Meeting of Parliament.
Opening of Exhibition of French Artists, 168, New Bond-street.
Society of Antiquaries, anniversary, 2 p.m.
Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. A. Schindler on Persian Beluchistan).
Philosophical Club, anniversary, 6 p.m.
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Canto Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Jarman on Wool-dyeing).
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Carpenter on the Right of the State to obtain Early Information respecting Epidemic Disease).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. John White on the Life-boat-bridge in Steamers).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Michael on the Working of the Sanitary Acts in Rural Districts).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (the Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy), and three following days.
TUESDAY, APRIL 25.
St. Mark the Evangelist.
Easter Law Sittings begin.
The Princess Alice of Great Britain and Hesse born, 1843.
Art-Union of London, general meeting, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Duncan on the Geology and Physical Geography of India, Australia, and South Africa).
Young Men's Christian Association, thirty-first anniversary, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. A. Stevenson on the Dhu Heartach Lighthouse; Mr. J. N. Shoolbred on Tidal Changes in the River Mersey).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. L. Ranken on South-Sea Islanders; papers by Mr. A. L. Lewis and Dr. Comrie).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Races: Epsom Spring Meeting, Kildare Hunt.
Musical Union: First of eight matinees.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
EASTER ENTERTAINMENT on Monday last attracted TWO OF THE MOST ENORMOUS AUDIENCES ever assembled beneath the roof of the Great St. James's Hall. At the afternoon performance upwards of FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS paid for admission. In the evening, every available inch of space was literally crammed before a quarter to Seven o'clock, at which hour it was found necessary to close the Ticket Offices. The total number of persons who paid for admission to the two performances REACHED THE EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO.
It is computed that more than 3000 persons were turned away from the doors. UNMISTAKABLY THE GREATEST TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED BY ANY METROPOLITAN ENTERTAINMENT.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,
HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
Every Night, at Eight: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.
Faucibus, 3a; Sella Stalis, 3a; Arena, 2a; Private Boxes (the most luxurious and commodious in London), 22 1/2s, 6d, and 21 1/2s, 6d. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for Programmes. No charge for Booking Seats.

EGYPTIAN HALL—DAILY, at Three and Eight.
Great success of HAMILTON'S Colossal Moving Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. The magnificent Scenery by Messrs. Tebbin and other eminent Artists. Brilliant effects by Messrs. Hamilton. One of the most charming Exhibitions in London.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.		
April 1	30.437	53.7	49.7	87	10	48.9	58.3	SW. W.	93	.000
2	30.363	54.5	47.9	80	10	51.3	60.6	NNE. NE. E.	244	.000
3	30.289	51.6	37.1	61	0	45.8	60.3	E.	399	.000
4	29.957	53.1	39.6	63	0	41.8	70.4	E. S. W.	336	.000
5	29.515	50.8	41.5	73	—	41.3	58.6	SW. WSW.	510	.083
6	29.337	45.5	44.2	95	10	39.7	51.9	SSW. SW.	335	.265
7	29.670	39.9	27.2	64	4	34.8	46.3	WSW. WNW.	287	.023
8	29.576	36.2	27.5	73	8	32.6	43.5	SW. WSW. NW.	571	.505
9	29.499	29.3	31.5	94	10	32.3	38.8	SW. NW.	431	.010
10	29.497	36.7	32.6	87	6	31.6	46.4	N. NNE. NE.	349	.000
11	30.218	44.7	30.7	61	0	36.6	52.3	NE. E. NNE.	307	.010
12	30.007	45.1	28.5	56	—	37.0	53.0	NNE. ENE.	224	.000
13	29.506	42.5	41.5	90	10	41.0	48.3	NNE. S. E.	302	.160
14	29.086	47.6	44.0	88	8	41.4	57.8	SE. SSE. E.		

* Rain and Snow. † Snow.

APRIL 5 TO APRIL 11.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.482	30.405	30.358	30.062	29.867	29.481	29.599
Temperature of Air	58.2	64.4	53.5	54.4	50.0	51.1	42.9
Temperature of Evaporation	53.4	61.1	49.7	51.0	47.9	48.5	37.0
Direction of Wind	W.	NE.	E.	SW.	SW.	SW.	WNW.

APRIL 12 TO APRIL 18.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.964	29.211	29.748	30.235	30.107	29.593	29.192
Temperature of Air	35.2	35.5	36.7	49.2	48.5	47.3	51.8
Temperature of Evaporation	33.3	33.9	34.9	42.7	40.8	45.7	48.7
Direction of Wind	WNW.	WSW.	NE.	E.	NE.	E.	S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 1	4 1	3 2	2 5	3 7	4 0	4 2
1 23	1 12	0 2	2 13	2 37	2 56	3 16
3 16	3 37	4 0	4 23	4 45	5 9	5 31

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 22, contains:—

Portrait of Signor Victor Mau rel. Lieutenant Cameron's Additions to the Zoo.
Fathers of the English Stud: Cumberland and Westmoreland.
"Victorious." Drawn By-the-Bye.
A Check with a Vengeance! Scene from "Stem to Stern; or, the Aldershot." Drawn by Matt Bo'sum's Mate," at the Surrey Theatre.
Easter Monday at the Zoo. Our Cautious Critic.
Circular Notes. Mlle. Rosavella's Début. Easter Athletics. The Westminster Aquarium, by Andrew O'Rourke. The New Pieces at the Theatres. Chess. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Athletic, and Musical News of the Week.
Office, 198, Strand

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—New Fanciful
SPECTACULAR AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, by Mr. George Backland, entitled ALICE'S ADVENTURES; or, the Queen of Hearts and the Missing Party. Adapted, by permission of the Author, from Mr. Lewis Carroll's charming Fairy Story, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." Solos on the Violin by Miss C. A. Broun; Solos on the Zither by Herr Stumvoll.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—A SUNBEAM, AND HOW TO WEIGH IT, by Professor Gardner. Illustrated by unique and interesting Experiments. Messrs. C. and K. Heine's Diving Dress and Submarine Lamp. The New Type-Writer in operation.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—FROM ENGLAND TO PHILADELPHIA.—New Pictorial Lecture, by Mr. G. L. King. A Trip to the Suez Canal, Describing Views and Mechanical Effects by Mr. E. J. Mahony and Mr. J. H. G. Grey. Open from Twelve till Five and Seven till Ten. Admission to the whole, 1s.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—EXHIBITION OF SPRING FLOWERS, WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 26. Gates open at Two o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Gardens only, by vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 2s. 6d. each. The Exhibition of Clematis will be opened on Monday, May 1.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.
THE LATEST SPECTACLE, TURCO THE TERRIBLE; or, The Great Princess Show, pronounced by the Press an unprecedented success, and the Great Holiday Programme every day this week.
GRAND EXHIBITION of every variety of LADIES' COSTUMES, designed specially for Competition, APRIL 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, and MAY 1.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Warr, Crystal Palace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. By F. SARGENT.—This important PICTURE, representing a Full House during a Great Debate, is NOW ON VIEW, at Clarendon-mansions, 169, New Bond-street, W., from Eleven to Six. Admission, 1s.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. GALLERY, 48, Great Marlborough-street. Ten till Six. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—WILL CLOSE THE END OF APRIL.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 24. 5, Pall-mall East. Admittance, 1s. ALFRED D. PHIPPS, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 55, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission 1s.

CHRISTIAN WILBERG'S WATER-COLOUR
DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES IN OIL of Italian subjects, including A VIEW IN VENICE, the property of Her Majesty the Queen. Exhibition NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

THE LIGHT OF THE SANCTUARY, by R. ZOLA, from a sketch by the Right Hon. Lady Petre, will shortly be ON VIEW at DICKINSON and FOSTER'S, 114, New Bond-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—Last Performance this Season.—FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 28, SPOH'S LAST JUDGMENT and Rossini's SEBAST MATER. Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. L. Thomas, Mr. George Fox. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d.

MUSICAL UNION.—Breitner (pupil of Rubinstein), with Papini, Matinee, May 30, Rubinstein is expected.—Professor ELLA, 9, Victoria-square, S.W.

MRS. ROUSBY as MARIE STUART and Mr. HENRY NEVILLE as the GASCON, EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.—Every Evening at 8, concluding at 10.30, QUEEN MARY—Mary of England, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe); and Philip of Spain, Mr. Irving. Morning performances of Shakespeare's Plays will be given every Wednesday and Saturday from April 22 till May 27, inclusive, commencing with "Othello."

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street,
Pall-mall.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening will be given Alfred Collier's Comic Opera, in three acts, THE SULTAN OF MOCHA.—Messrs. H. Corri, A. Brenner, E. Connell, and G. W. Anson; Miss Constance Loseby. Orchestra and Chorus of Seventy, conducted by the Composer. Preceded by the Farce, MODEL OF A WIFE.—Mr. G. W. Anson. Private Boxes, 1 guinea to 5 gs.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Boxes, 3s.; Fil. 2s.; Gallery (from 7 to 7.30), 1s.; after 7.30, 6d. Doors open at 7; commence 7.30. Opera at 8. Box-office open daily from 9 to 5.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN LARGE
HALL, PICCADILLY.—Fourth Year in London, and still performing to crowded and fashionable audiences. Twice every day, 12, at Three and Eight o'clock. The latest sensation is the marvellous phenomenon of Mr. Maskelyne floating over the heads of the audience in the middle of the room by invisible agency. Psycho and the mysterious Dark Séance are included in the present programme. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s.—W. Morton, Manager.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.

The semi-official press of Russia has been troubling the waters of late. There may, as there may not, be political significance in the fact, but the frequency and simultaneity of these querulous criticisms of what Austria is doing to give effect to Count Andrassy's Note suggests the suspicion that they have been diplomatically inspired. Speculating politicians on the Continent took alarm. They frightened themselves and one another and an extensive section of the public with the notion that, notwithstanding the threefold Imperial alliance to the contrary, the "Eastern Question" was on the verge of being reopened. Great agitation, amounting almost to a panic, pervaded Continental bourses. No doubt, large sums of money passed from one hand to another with more or less attendant loss or gain. After awhile, however, these symptoms of inflamed opinion became more favourable, and we think it may be added that normal quiet—it can hardly be designated confidence—has been restored.

There was a groundwork of fact upon which this latest manifestation of uneasiness in regard to what is taking place in South-Eastern Europe may have justified itself in resting. The insurrection still rages in Herzegovina and Bosnia. The austerities of winter have not subdued the spirit of the rebellious Slavs in these provinces against Turkish misrule. Indeed, the last news coming from that quarter, and seeming to be invested by an atmosphere of authenticity, gives information of a very important defeat inflicted upon the Turkish intrenchments near Trebinje, and of Muktar Pasha, with twelve battalions of Turkish troops, being closely hemmed in by the insurgents in the mountain passes. The tidings (which are embodied in a telegram from Ragusa) may be exaggerated, but no room is left for a doubt that the insurrection is not only alive at the close of the winter season, but is still active, and even hopeful. Its partisans count, with some plausibility, upon being presently joined by Servia and Montenegro, the intervention of both which has been with some difficulty kept back by Russia. A spring and summer campaign between Turkey and her hostile provinces seems to be almost inevitable, and what incidents it may chance to turn up—calculated to give rise to differences of opinion between the two Imperial Courts whose interests are most intimately affected, it is, of course, impossible to foresee.

One thing is certain. Count Andrassy's projected reforms of Turkish administration in the disturbed provinces have been an utter failure. Although accepted, for the most part, by the Government at Constantinople, and promulgated by an Imperial Firman, they have not served to turn the determination of the insurgent chiefs to break off once for all their political subjection to Turkey. Good in themselves, sufficient for their purpose, it may be, if carried into effect, they are devoid of executive power. They are merely promises to pay, and their whole value must depend upon the credit of the Court which undertakes the payment. Now, it happens that the Porte has made similar engagements, from time to time, for the purpose of staving off an immediate difficulty, but has neglected to make good its promise when the immediate purpose of it has been achieved. The Herzegovinians have been deceived again and again. Flattering words have been addressed to them, having listened to which they soon found themselves beguiled. They are, consequently, not predisposed to trust in any Turkish guarantee for their future wellbeing. If, indeed, the guarantee stood in the name of the great Powers of Europe in place of that of the Ottoman Empire they would very probably be induced to lay down their arms and return to their respective homes. But they have no pledge of the kind upon which to rely, and they prefer to risk all the privations, sacrifices, and dangers of civil war to the prospect of being again subjected to the frightful barbarities of Turkish misrule.

The Governor of Dalmatia, Baron Rodich, acting under the direction of the Austrian Cabinet, has recently exercised all the influence he possesses, personal as well as official, in endeavouring to prevail upon the insurgent chiefs to give up what he regards as a hopeless contest, to resume their allegiance to the Porte, and to trust in the moral pressure likely to be put upon it by the great Powers of Europe to deal in sincerity with the Andrassy reforms. Baron Rodich is understood to sympathise with those who have assumed an attitude of protest against Ottoman rule. He is the servant of Austria, and as such is, of course, bound to attend to the behests of Austria. He has fulfilled his mission with laudable zeal. He has approached the Insurgents both on a line which conduces to their self-respect and on a line which connects itself with what might be supposed to be their fears. He has sympathised with them, he has applauded them, he has entreated them, on the one hand—he has threatened, condemned, and soundly rated them, on the other—all with a view to prevail upon them to cease their strife, and to take as trustworthy the promises of their Sovereign. But his mission also has failed. Neither pleasant nor minatory words have had the slightest practical effect upon them.

So Austria's mediation between the Porte and its rebellious subjects, proceeding as it did upon the basis of Count Andrassy's reforms, must, perforce, be set aside as of no value.

It was this fact, dressed up to order by the comments of the Russian Press, which excited the apprehensions of speculative politicians. They seem to have taken it for granted that the fund of diplomatic experience for the settlement of the dispute between Turkey and her insurgent provinces, without reopening the Eastern Question, had become exhausted. Nothing appeared to remain but the direct intervention of the Powers for the pacification of the disturbed districts. But any direct intervention, either by Austria or Russia, for the government of Ottoman territory, necessarily leads by a short route to the perplexity which all the statesmen of Europe are anxious to evade, or, at any rate, to postpone. For ourselves, we are not by any means blind to the peril, but neither do we think that it is incapable of being yet surmounted by wise and cautious diplomacy. It is stated (upon what authority we know not) that Count Andrassy has himself intimated his opinion that there is no danger to be apprehended during the present year. If so—and his point of view, it must be admitted, places him within clearest ken of any danger on the horizon—it may be reasonably hoped that something in the nature of a compromise may be devised by diplomacy which will effect what the civil war attempts, but, happily, without its ruinous and sanguinary results.

THE COURT.

The Queen on her arrival at Coburg, last week, was welcomed by a fackelzug, or torchlight procession, formed by the inhabitants of the town. The torch-bearers, preceded by a military band, marched through the Schloss-platz to the Duke of Edinburgh's palace, where the Queen, the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany (who had just arrived), Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Coburg appeared on the balcony. Herr Muther, the burgomaster, on behalf of the inhabitants, addressed her Majesty and welcomed the Queen's return to Coburg. The Duke of Coburg then addressed the assemblage from the balcony, and, on behalf of her Majesty, expressed her gratification at her reception. The burgomaster was afterwards presented to the Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Crown Princess of Germany, and Count Mensdorff dined with the Queen on Thursday week. In the evening her Majesty received the Baroness A. de Waugenheim (first lady to the Duchess of Coburg), Mr. Barnard (Chargé d'Affaires at Coburg) and Mrs. Barnard, Baron and Baroness von Kanigsegg, Baron Max de Waugenheim (Chamberlain to the Duke of Coburg), and the Earl of Carnarvon. The Baroness M. de Waugenheim was unavoidably prevented obeying her Majesty's commands.

Good Friday was the nineteenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Beatrice.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at Coburg on Monday on a visit to the Queen. Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, also arrived from Berlin on a visit to her Majesty. Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador at Berlin, proceeded to Coburg, on Monday, and had an audience of her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken drives to the "Rosenau" and "Kallenberg," and daily walks in the neighbourhood of the Duke of Edinburgh's palace. Her Majesty has visited the mausoleum of the ducal house, where her uncle and the Prince Consort's father and mother, and other members of the family, are interred. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, have visited Mr. Flohrschütz, the Prince Consort's venerable tutor.

Queen Victoria left Coburg last Thursday morning, on her return to England. The Royal yachts Victoria and Albert and the Alberta, and the Trinity steamer Irene and the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, left Portsmouth, on Thursday, for Cherbourg, to embark her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. The Queen is expected to arrive at Windsor Castle to-day (Saturday).

It is announced that the Empress of Germany will visit the Queen early in May, at Windsor.

The Queen's Easter bounties were distributed in London, as usual, on Maundy Thursday, at Whitehall Chapel, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein being present. Fifty-six aged men and fifty-six aged women (the number of each corresponding with the age of her Majesty) were of the recipients. The Minor Bounty, Discretionary Bounty, and the Royal Gate Alms had been, in accordance with ancient usage, distributed, at the Royal Almonry, in Scotland-yard, previously, when upwards of 1000 persons were relieved.

The Queen has appointed George Godfrey Macdonald, Esq., to be page of honour to her Majesty, vice Arthur Henry Harding, Esq., resigned.

The Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service, on Good Friday, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, and on Easter Day at the parish church, Sandringham, when the Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. J. N. Dalton officiated. The Princess and her children drive out daily.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present at the Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, on Easter Monday. The Duke and Duchess have presented Mr. George Wilks, M.D., of Ashford, Kent, with a claret-jug in glass, mounted in gold.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein attended Divine service, on Easter Day, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli have been on a visit to their Royal Highnesses during the holidays, at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park.

The Duke of Cambridge, travelling as Lord Culloden, has arrived in Paris.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has arrived in England, and is residing at St. James's Palace, on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck went to the Haymarket Theatre on Wednesday evening.

Princess Charlotte of Germany continues to reside at St. Leonards-on-Sea. The Princess has improved in health and takes much out-of-door exercise.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Hamilton (Princess Marie of Baden), accompanied by the Princess of Monaco, have left London for Paris and Baden-Baden.

The Duchess of Sutherland has gone to Cheltenham.

The Earl of Carnarvon has arrived in Paris from being in attendance upon the Queen in Germany.

The Countess of Tankerville and the Ladies Bennet arrived in town on Saturday last from Paris.

The Earl of Airlie has left town for Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Newport have arrived in town from visiting Lord and Lady Alington at Critchell, Dorset.

Lady Suffield has left town for Gunton Park.

Lord Henry Percy has left his residence in Eaton-square on a tour in Germany.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., has left town for Germany.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. William Monk Jervis, of Morden, Derbyshire, brother to Viscount St. Vincent, to Mary Maude, eldest daughter of the Hon. E. S. Parker Jervis, of Aston Hall, Staffordshire, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Ven. and Right Hon. Lord Saye and Sele, assisted by the Rev. R. W. Essington. After the ceremony a breakfast was given by the Hon. Mrs. Parker Jervis, at 25, St. James's-place.

The marriage of Mr. Marwood Tucker and Miss Etheldreda Beresford-Hope, second daughter of Mr. Alexander J. Beresford-Hope, M.P., and Lady Mildred Hope, took place on Wednesday at St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street. The bridesmaids were the bride's sisters, Misses Mildred, Margaret, Agnes, and Mary Beresford-Hope, the best man was Colonel J. E. Ford (Scots Fusilier Guards). The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white silk, trimmed with satin and point lace; and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a lace veil. The bridesmaids' dresses were of light blue cashmere and silk, with white chip bonnets trimmed with bluebells. The service was choral; the officiating clergy were the Rev. Benjamin Webb, Vicar of St. Andrew's; Bishop McDougall; the Rev. F. Armstrong, Vicar of Ashton; the Rev. H. Harrison, Vicar of Kildown, Kent; and the Rev. George Williams, Vicar of Ringwood and Hon. Canon of Winchester. A large and distinguished company was present. The west gallery of the church was reserved for the accommodation of a number of Mr. Beresford-Hope's principal tenants and workmen on his Kentish estates. The bridal presents were numerous and valuable. The bride and bridegroom took their departure for Swinton Park, Mrs. Danby Harcourt's seat in Yorkshire.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Awdry, a retired Indian Judge, and formerly chairman of North Wilts Quarter Sessions, with the third daughter of the Bishop of Salisbury, was solemnised, on Thursday morning, at Salisbury Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Ridding, Head Master of Winchester School, officiating. The city was gaily decorated in honour of the occasion.

The marriage of Viscount Campden and Miss Berkeley, daughter of Mr. and Lady Catherine Berkeley, is fixed for May 12.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baillie, T. G., to be Rector of Elsdon.
Braithwaite, P. R.P., Vicar of Abbotsham.
Chapman, W. H., Vicar of Christ Church, Clifton.
Colum, Hugh Robert, Vicar of Leigh.
Davies, George Jennings, Rector of Elidon.
Fitzroy, Ernest James Augustus, Rector of Abberton.
Furse, Charles Wellington, Rural Dean of Cuddesdon.
Graham, John, Rector of St. Chad's, Lichfield; Rural Dean of Lichfield.
Green, Henry Sheppard, Vicar of Bucknell.
Hope, Henry Kendall, Perpetual Curate of Newtown.
Ingram, E. H. W., Rector of Ribblesford.
Jones, Hugh Bethell, Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Baguley, Cheshire.
Lester, T., Vicar of Appleton-le-Moors, Yorkshire.
Mackinson, Edward William, Vicar of St. Mary's, Sowerby, Halifax.
Macon, Walter Hubert, Rector of Edgely, Norfolk.
Marsden, Maurice Howard, Rector of Poulton-le-Sands.
Marshall, Francis Cotton, Rector of Alveston, Oxon.
Monck, George Gustavus, Perpetual Curate of Welsnampton.
Mussell, William, Perpetual Curate of Nenthead.
Schwale, William Hermann, Rector of Copgrove.
Scott, Henry Thomas, Perpetual Curate of Stapleford.
Scrutton, George, Vicar of Stockford.
Tegart, S. W., Vicar of Morwenston, Cornwall.
Toppin, George Pilgrim, Vicar of Broad Town, Wilts.
Trotman, E. F., Priest-Vicar of Wimborne Minster.
Watts, G. J., Vicar of St. Mark's, Oldham.
White, R. D., Vicar of Moreton Pinkney, Peterborough.
Withamson, T., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Bordesley.—*Guardian*.

Lord Skelmersdale laid, on Monday, the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Walton, near Liverpool. Of the 950 sittings which it is intended to provide, 500 will be free and unappropriated.

The special evening services in the nave of Westminster Abbey will begin on Sunday next, when the Rev. Dr. Farrar, Head Master of Marlborough College, will preach.—Dr. Farrar has, it is stated, accepted the appointment of Canon of Westminster, vacant by the death of Canon Conway.

Wilcot church, near Pewsey, Wilts, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday week, occasioned, it is supposed, from overheated flues. The fire was first observed by the son of Lord Algernon St. Maur. A messenger was promptly dispatched for a fire-engine to Pewsey, but in two hours the building was gutted, the tower burnt, and the bells melted.

On Tuesday the Bristol Cathedral Restoration Committee met to consider the attitude taken by the Dean and Chapter in removing the statues of four Latin fathers from the north porch, and passed a resolution to retire from the work, leaving the Dean and Chapter to complete or leave it unfinished, as they thought proper.

The Earl of Harrowby, on Thursday afternoon, laid the memorial-stone of St. Luke's Church, Canterbury-road, Kilburn. The church district contains a population of 5000, wholly of the working class. The new church is intended to provide accommodation, all of which will be free and unappropriated, for 800 persons, and £1000 has to be raised to complete the sum which it is estimated to cost.

On the afternoon of Easter Tuesday there was a remarkable gathering at Illingworth, Yorkshire. A subscription having been made to entertain at tea, in the National School, all persons resident in the parish who had passed threescore years and ten, above 200 sat down to a bountifully-provided repast. The Vicar, the Rev. W. Gillmor—himself a septuagenarian—presided. Afterwards they were taken into the church—internally one of the most beautiful in the West Riding—where the "Te Deum" was admirably chanted by the choir and an appropriate address delivered by the Vicar.

The Good Friday religious services in London were generally well attended. At St. Paul's, in the morning, the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. R. Savage, Vicar of Harefield, Uxbridge, and Chaplain to the Lord Mayor. At Westminster Abbey Canon Prothero was the preacher at both services. At the Chapel Royal, Savoy, in the morning, the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. W. Lloyd Carpenter, Vicar of St. James's, Holmway. The Dean of Westminster preached at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Special sermons were preached in the

principal London churches on Easter Sunday. At Westminster Abbey Dean Stanley officiated in the morning and again in the evening. Full choral services were given at St. Paul's Cathedral, where crowded congregations assembled. According to custom, the Chapel Royal, Savoy, was tastefully decorated with flowers, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Farrar.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Cambridge Mr. Walter Thomas Southward, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of St. Catharine's. George Thomas Bettany, B.A., and Cyril Lloyd Jones, B.A., Scholars of Caius, have obtained the Shuttleworth Scholarships at that college, which are open to the competition of registered medical students in the University. The following have been elected to scholarships at Pembroke:—For Mathematics: Dady, Charterhouse; Hawthorne, Owen's College. For Classics: Stocks, Clergy Orphan School; Tanner, Sherborne School.

At the Graduation ceremony held in connection with Edinburgh University, on Thursday afternoon, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon the Rev. Professor Flint, St. Andrews; Rev. John Wilson Dunning, Rev. Robert Johnston, Glasgow; Pasteur Lantaret, of the Waldensian Church, and Professor de la Harpe, Geneva. The following received the degree of LL.D.:—J. T. Mowbray, Edinburgh; Sir Joseph Noel Paton, Colin Valentine, medical missionary at Jeypore; Professor Jevons, Manchester; Professor Geddes, Aberdeen, and Mr. John Hullah.

At the half-yearly meeting of the general council of the University of Edinburgh, held on Wednesday, Professor Blackie reported that £5065 had been subscribed towards the Celtic chair, and that the appeals made to colonies for subscriptions had been heartily responded to, and committees had been formed and subscriptions were being collected in Canada and the United States, in Ceylon, at Otago, and Melbourne.

The annual examination at Westminster School has resulted in the election of H. R. James and A. F. Maconochie (equal) to Bishop Thomas Exhibitions; F. E. Lewin to one of Bishop Smallwell's Foundations—these are of £30 value; S. Bere and J. Langhorne to Bishop Williams's; E. C. Bedford to Lord Burleigh's; and G. H. C. O'Neill to S. Smith's Exhibitions, of £20 each. Proximæ accessit, W. L. Benbow. Two of the candidates elected were from the school itself.

The examination for the entrance scholarships at Harrow resulted as follows:—First, M. J. Kendall; second, J. S. Stevenson; third, W. O. Home. For the scholarship attached to the modern side, G. Buxton and E. F. Winter, equal. Stevenson came from the Rev. A. Anderson's, Old Aberdeen, and Winter from private tuition. The other three successful candidates came from the Rev. L. Sanderson's, Elstree-hill.

The course of lectures which the Gresham Professor of Astronomy (the Rev. E. Ledger) proposes to deliver in the theatre of Gresham College, at six p.m. on the evenings of April 24, 25, 26, and 27, and which will be free to the public, will be upon "Sideral Astronomy," with especial reference to the magnitudes, the distances, the proper motion, orbits, and colours of the stars.

University College, Bristol, which has been in process of formation for a year or two past, will begin in October next. Nearly £20,000 has been promised in Bristol alone towards the £40,000 required to start the college. Two Oxford colleges—Balliol and New—have promised £300 a year for the next five years, and the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers in London have promised 500gs. per annum for five years to assist in the establishment of a department of textile industries at the college, in order to improve the technical education of those engaged in the clothmaking districts in the west of England. There are to be six professors, and the committee are now advertising for a professor of chemistry and a professor of modern history and literature. The Bristol Medical School will be affiliated with the college.

The head mastership of the Godolphin School, Hammer-smith, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. H. St. John Keade, M.A., to the head mastership of Oundle Grammar School, has been conferred upon the Rev. R. H. Morris, B.A., of the Training College, Carmarthen.

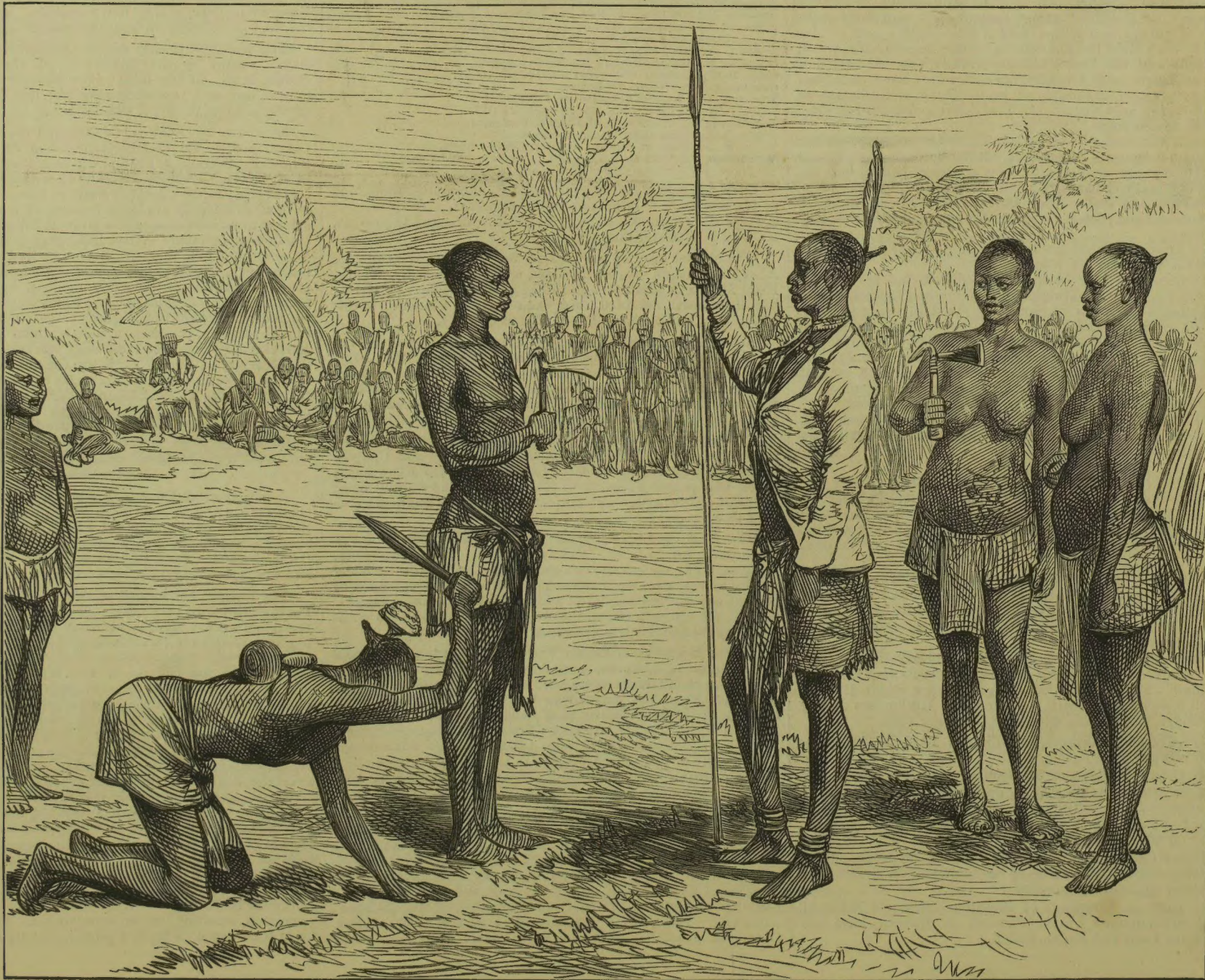
By a recent Order in Council the scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the re-establishment of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School at Faversham has passed into law. The amalgamation of the Saker and other local charities with the school trust forms a joint revenue of about £500 a year, which is now devoted to the maintenance of a day and boarding school, under the charge of a body of fifteen governors. The election of members of the governing body is vested in the Warden and Fellows of All Souls', Oxford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the corporation, and the municipal trustees. In the year 1147 King Stephen founded, at Faversham, a monastery for twelve Cistercian monks, which rapidly became one of the most important in the country. Within its precincts were buried Stephen, his consort, together with their son Eustace, Earl of Boulogne. The monastery was subsequently endowed, in the reign of Henry VIII., by Dr. Cole, a native of Faversham and Warden at the time of All Souls', with certain lands, for the purpose of establishing a school for "instructing the novices of the abbey in grammar." The whole property became vested in the Crown at the Dissolution; but in the eighteenth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign a charter was obtained for restoring the estates to their original uses.

A largely-attended meeting was held, on Monday, in the Glasgow City Hall—the Lord Provost presiding—to consider the propriety of adopting the Free Libraries Act for the city. Speeches were made and resolutions proposed for and against the movement. On a vote being taken, the adoption of the Act was rejected by 1779 votes to 993.

The annual conference of the Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire Union of Sunday-schools was held at Manchester yesterday week. Sir Charles Reed, who presided in the morning, said he did not think there was a power in the land equal to that of the Sunday-school. In the altered condition of things since the passing of the Education Act it behoved Sunday-schools to raise their standard and make their teaching more systematically theological than it had been.—The North Midland Conference of Sunday-school teachers took place at Leicester, on the same day, the morning sitting being presided over by Mr. J. Manning, Mayor of Nottingham, and the evening meeting by Mr. W. Bartlett, Mayor of Leicester. At a ladies' conference in the afternoon a paper was read by Miss Hearn, of Northampton.—On Monday the seventh annual conference of the National Union of Elementary Teachers was opened in the hall of the Liverpool Institute, Mr. J. H. Devonshire in the chair. Among the subjects under consideration, on Tuesday, was the recent report of the Factory Commission, which was cordially approved of. Resolutions were adopted in favour of a Royal Commission, with a view to a reform in English spelling and of a system of direct compulsory education, aided by indirect compulsion. The Mayor presided on Wednesday evening at a public meeting in Hope Hall.



LIEUTENANT CAMERON'S SKETCHES IN CENTRAL AFRICA: A LAKE DWELLING ON LAKE MOHEYA.



KASONGO'S LEVEE.



LIFE ON THE CROZET ISLANDS.
FROM SKETCHES SUPPLIED BY MR. SPENCER JOSLEN.

LIFE ON THE CROZET ISLANDS.

Some Illustrations were given in our last of the wreck of the emigrant-ship *Strathmore*, in July last, on the remote and desolate Crozet Islands, in the southern part of the Indian Ocean, and of the hardships endured by forty-four survivors, who remained there seven months. It is by the sketches which Mr. Spencer Joslen, of Maidstone, a first-class passenger in the *Strathmore*, made of the incidents he witnessed that we are enabled to show so many features of that adventurous experience. The narrative is still fresh in our readers' memory, and need scarcely be repeated here again; but its particulars will be brought to mind by the pictures of the men knocking down penguins, or other sea-fowl, which they killed for food; the fetching of water in sealskin bags, or tin cans, or even in boots, from the spring; the cooking performed by Mrs. Wordsworth, the one woman of this shipwrecked company; and one of the hovels, built of stones or turf with a curtain at the doorway, in which some of them lived. The remaining illustration is that of their rescue, on Jan. 21, by the Young *Phoenix*, an American whaling-vessel, under the command of Captain Gifford. He deserves great praise for his kindness to these distressed people and for deciding at once to take them to the Mauritius, at the cost of losing his season's fishing.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 20.

The genial spring weather, on the tardy arrival of which everybody had at length begun to congratulate himself, has given place to a season almost wintry in its severity. On Thursday evening last a heavy fall of snow covered the entire city, and since then sharp night-frosts, heavy showers, and high winds have prevailed. The various market gardens with which the environs of Paris abound have suffered severely from these elemental disturbances, and this destruction of *primeurs*, combined with the scanty supply of fish and other substitutes for animal food at the Halles, rendered the abstinence so strictly observed on Good Friday by the vast majority of Parisian households a matter almost as much of compulsion as of choice. The suburban fêtes, too, which commence at Easter have failed to attract the usual number of excursionists, few persons caring to journey to Enghien, Bondy, or Argenteuil in such cold weather. The *Fête au pain d'épices*, so dear to juvenile Parisians, which is held annually during Easter week at the *Banier du Trône*, seems, however, to attract a fair number of spectators to visit its various booths, shows, and stalls.

The Assembly has adjourned for the Easter holidays till May 10. Most of the deputies have gone into the country, and the President of the Republic will retire for a short time to his château of Laforet in the Loiret at the close of the present week. Lord Lyons had also left Paris for England.

Of the five elections held on Sunday only two have given any definite results—namely, those at Lille, where M. Mazure, a Republican journalist, has been returned; and at Marseilles, where Dr. Bouquet, a local celebrity, has defeated the veteran M. Garnier Pages. The returns of M. Raynal at Bordeaux and M. Rollet at St. Armand appear assured when the balloting takes place; whilst in the seventeenth arrondissement M. Pascal Duprat, who headed the poll on Sunday, will probably triumph over M. Chavart, the working-man candidate. The elections for Corte, Ajaccio, and Bastia will take place on May 14; those of the remaining districts where the returns have been invalidated on May 21.

A conference was held at the Théâtre du Château d'Eau, on Sunday, in aid of the fund for sending a deputation of Parisian workmen to the Philadelphia Exhibition. MM. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc delivered lengthy speeches, the former urging that the fraternisation of the two Republics, France and America ought to result in an amnesty for political criminals. "America in presence of her slaves," he remarked, "imitated from us the great example of deliverance; and we, in presence of those condemned through the civil war, will imitate from her that great example—amnesty."

The works for the International Exhibition of 1873 will probably be commenced next month. It will be held on the Champ de Mars and on the Trocadero, which will be connected by a covered gallery traversing the Seine. The building of the exhibition proper will be erected on the Champ de Mars, the Trocadero being reserved for the display of implements, &c., connected with agriculture, the various refreshment departments, and a grand hall for all official ceremonies. A Universal Fine-Arts Exhibition is to be held at the same time; the estimated cost of the whole enterprise being from 10,000,000*fr.* to 12,000,000*fr.*, and the area to be occupied 270,000 square metres, or 100,000 more than in 1867. The preamble to the official proclamation sets forth the confidence of the country in her existing political institutions and her earnest desire for peace.

The Paris Cour d'Assises has been occupied for more than a fortnight in trying fifty-one persons charged with conspiring to defraud the municipality, by evading the octroi dues. Of the accused twenty-three were officials employed at the Halles Centrales, eleven brokers' clerks, and seventeen dealers in poultry. The dues were levied on the sales *ad valorem*, and the sellers made false returns of the rates, which the bribed inspectors neglected to check and verify. The loss to the city during the past ten years has been estimated at 4,000,000*fr.*, and the knowledge that such frauds were in some way perpetrated led to the new arrangement, by which the octroi is levied on all such goods as they enter Paris, independently of what they sell for. The poultry dealers, admitted as witnesses, declared that the system was originated and kept up by the officials. Of the accused thirty-nine were finally acquitted, and the remainder sentenced to from one to two years' imprisonment, amongst these being a former secretary of Alexander Dumas.

ITALY.

General Garibaldi has sent into the Ministry an entirely new scheme for the Tiber, the chief feature of which is the establishment of a sort of seaport close to the walls of Rome. Signor Zini has been appointed Prefect of Palermo.

GREECE.

The High Court of Justice at Athens pronounced sentence last week upon the ex-Ministers, Archbishops, and others, who have been impeached on charges of corruption and simony. M. Balassopoulos, former Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, is condemned to one year's imprisonment, deprived of political rights for three years, and ordered to give the £2000 he received as bribes to the poorhouse. M. Nicolopoulos, former Minister of Justice, is sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. Each Bishop is fined double the amount he received in bribes, the Archbishop of Cephalonia to pay £2000, the Archbishop of Patras £880, and the Archbishop of Messene £800. Immense excitement, we are told, has been caused by this decision.

AMERICA.

The Emperor of Brazil arrived at New York, last Saturday, in the steamer *Helvetius*. The Emperor was received at the Lower Bay by Secretaries Fish, Tait, and Robeson, Admiral Rowan, and General Hancock, who went to meet him in the war-steamer *Alert*. The Emperor declined an invitation to go on board the *Alert*. When the last-named vessel returned to New York she was saluted by the forts and vessels at anchor, it being supposed that the Emperor was aboard; and the *Helvetius*, with the distinguished visitor, passed unnoticed. The Emperor landed at the Steamers' Wharf, Brooklyn, and was taken to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New York. In the evening he attended a theatre, and was afterwards serenaded at his hotel by a committee of citizens. On Easter Day he went to mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and in the evening he was present at a Moody and Sankey revival meeting. On Monday Governor Tilden, Major Wickham, and a number of prominent citizens called upon his Majesty. Subsequently the Imperial party inspected several public institutions. His Majesty started in the evening for San Francisco, the Empress remaining at New York. On Monday night the Empress visited the Academy of Music. Upon her Majesty entering the house the Brazilian national air was played, the audience rising.

The statue of the late President Lincoln, which has been erected at Washington by means of subscriptions among the negroes, was unveiled, yesterday week, in the presence of President Grant and the Government officials.

President Grant has vetoed the bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States after the year 1877.

The House has passed finally and President Grant has signed the bill substituting silver for the fractional paper currency.

Mr. Blaine, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been recommended by the Republican Convention of Virginia as candidate for the Presidency.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has reported a bill providing that there shall be a coinage of silver dollars, which shall be legal tender for amounts not exceeding twenty dollars, except for Customs duties and interest on the public debt. The bill also provides that the trade dollar shall no longer be legal tender.

The Democrats of Indiana have nominated Mr. James D. Williams for the post of Governor.

The Alabama Claims Commission have decided that persons who insured against war risks can only recover their net losses. Messrs. Moody and Sankey have brought a series of revival-meetings they have been holding in New York to a close.

Three crevasses have appeared on the Lower Mississippi, and the damage is estimated at a million of dollars.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported against the bill sent up from the House of Representatives granting immunity to all persons examined before Congressional Committees on account of anything they might disclose in evidence.

General McDonald, who was implicated in the whisky frauds at St. Louis, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 5000*dols.* Mr. Avery has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 1000*dols.*

Mr. Park has explained his share in the negotiations which led to the placing of the Emma Mine in the English market. He disclaimed all knowledge of anything dishonest, and maintained that the mine was worth now as much as it was sold for.

The Senate began the impeachment trial of Mr. Belknap on Monday. The accused appeared with his counsel, who filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the Senate, Mr. Belknap not being an official of the United States when the impeachment articles were found. The House managers asked time to consider their replication.

The Washington Grand Jury have indicted Babcock, with Harrington, Whitely, and Miles, for safe burglary. In April, 1874, the District Attorney Harrington's safe was robbed, to get papers connected with the frauds by the Washington district Government. Miles is charged with having committed the robbery by Whitely's direction, Whitely being the chief Government detective. Whitely and Miles now say that Harrington and Babcock got them to do it. Miles is now in Vermont Penitentiary. Miles and Whitely are the Government witnesses. Harrington is reported to have disappeared. Babcock was released on 10,000*dols.* bail, ex-Governor Shepherd being one of the bondsmen.

Ex-Attorney-General Williams was examined as a witness, on Wednesday, before the Committee of the House of Representatives which is charged with inquiring into the expenditure of the Department of Justice. According to a telegram from the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, he deposed in evidence that by direct order of President Grant he paid John S. Davenport, formerly United States Commissioner at New York, out of the secret service fund, a sum of 30,000*dols.* for election purposes.

Mr. A. T. Stewart has, it is stated, left by will everything to his wife, except 1,000,000*dols.* to his business and legal adviser, Mr. Hilton, the ex-Judge, and small bequests to various friends and persons who have been in his service. He has left a letter addressed to his wife, saying that he intended to provide for various public charities; but, if he should die before doing so, he requests her to consult with Mr. Hilton to carry out his plans. Mr. Hilton is to manage and settle the accounts of the business.

The International Bicycling-match came off on Monday. Stanton, the British champion, won, his American opponent, Maclellan, breaking down.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, in his speech on the occasion of the prorogation of the Dominion Parliament, on Wednesday week, congratulated the Parliament upon having been able to avoid fresh taxes. He expressed regret, however, that no progress had been made towards a settlement of the fisheries question with the United States.

Sir Edward Kenny's seat in the Senate has been declared vacant on account of his non-attendance for two Sessions, owing to ill-health.

It is reported in Montreal that want prevails at Gaspé, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to such an extent that people are dying of starvation.

INDIA.

Lord Lytton, the new Viceroy, arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon, the 12th inst. Upon reaching Howrah he was received by several high Government officers, by whom he was escorted in procession to the Government House. The route was lined with British and native troops. There were large crowds of spectators, and the Viceroy met with a warm reception. On reaching Government House his Excellency was received by the Lieutenant-Governors and the civil and military officials, Lord Northbrook meeting him at the top of the grand staircase and conducting him to the throne-room. He then proceeded to the council chamber, where he took the oaths of office. After the ceremony Lord Lytton made a speech, saying that he had become, by the Sovereign's favour, the inheritor of a great duty, bequeathed by great men whose talents and even lives had been exacted by the unsparring nature of the duties of the office. He had not shrunk, and would not shrink, from the great task before him, relying on

the support of his colleagues, the sympathy of his countrymen, and the confidence of his Sovereign. The recent development of events, both in Asia and Europe, and the increasing proximity of the Eastern and Western Worlds, while rendering more difficult the complex duties of the Government of India, added to their importance and grandeur. Lord Lytton then alluded to the recent discussion in Parliament respecting the relative position of the Home and Indian Governments, and said he would always welcome the timely Constitutional co-operation of the Home Government as a guarantee for the freedom of their discussion and the dignity of their authority. He spoke generally of the confidence reposed in him by Lord Salisbury and the Ministry, and said he would equally rely upon the sympathy and support of his own colleagues. He would endeavour to keep a strict watch over the economical management and continuous progress of the Government, whilst providing with unbending firmness for the safety and repose of the empire. It was his fervent prayer that a Power higher than any earthly Government would bless the counsels, directing them to the honour of the country, the authority of the Sovereign, the well-being of the millions committed to their care, and the security of the chiefs and princes of India in their just rights and heritable possessions, and enable him to reach his term of office and merit the esteem and regard with which Lord Northbrook had left.

Lord Northbrook embarked in the steam-ship *Tenasserim* at Calcutta, last Saturday morning, on his return to England. He was saluted with viceregal honours.

Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, with a retinue of sixty persons, sailed, on Thursday week, from Bombay for Naples, on board the Italian steamer *Asta*.

The Maharajah of Puttiala died, on Thursday week, of epilepsy.

AUSTRALIA.

The revenue of Victoria for the financial year shows an increase of £375,000 as compared with 1874.

A Shanghai paper states that three new ports in China—Ichang, Wehu, and Wenchow—are to be thrown open to foreign trade.

Porfirio Diaz, the leader of the Mexican revolution, has written to the New York papers that he is about to march into the interior at the head of 4000 men.

The Russian fleet of evolution in the Black Sea will this summer be composed of thirty-one vessels, manned by 357 officers and 3002 sailors.

Lieutenant Ertel, convicted of selling Austrian official documents to a foreign Embassy, was on Wednesday condemned to dismissal from the service, loss of nobility, and ten years' imprisonment, with one day's fasting in every month.

The new Roumanian Ministry has been composed as follows:—General Floresco, War and Interior; General Tell, Finance; M. Vioredner, Justice; M. Cornea, Foreign Affairs; M. Orescu, Public Worship and Education; and General Ghergel, Public Works.

The Russian journals publish a long report of the Commission charged by the Physical Society of the University of St. Petersburg to examine the phenomena of spiritualism. The report concludes that these phenomena are the result either of unconscious movements or of conscious imposture, and that the doctrine of spiritualism is a superstition.

The official catalogue of the British Section of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia has been issued. It is a bulky volume of more than 400 pages, embracing all the information necessary as to the nature of the contributions from Great Britain and her colonial possessions, as well as lists of the officials, tariffs, and other matters. In addition to compiling the catalogue, a preface, entitled "Exhibitions—their Origin and Progress," has been written by Mr. Hugh Willoughby Sweny, comprising a narrative of all the great assemblages of industrial produce from the earliest times down to the present day.

With reference to the proposed confederation of Barbadoes and the other Windward Islands, Governor Hennessy has told the House of Assembly that he was authorised by her Majesty's Government to assure them that the changes recommended would neither endanger their representative system nor curtail the privileges of the Barbadoes Assembly. It was impossible, too, that confederation should interfere with the independence of the Barbadoes Treasury. On the other hand, he contended that it would benefit every class in the community, and it was a policy devised not for Imperial objects only, but for promoting the general advancement of every man in the colony.

An American engineer of eminence, Mr. Spalding, has submitted to the Geographical Commission of Russia a remarkable report upon the Caspian and Black Seas. Mr. Spalding maintains that the Caspian is drying up, and will slowly become a desert, while the diminution of rainfall will destroy the surrounding territories. This, he says, has already occurred in historic times, whole countries having been desolated by the shrinkage of the Caspian. He recommends that a deep and broad cutting should be made from the Caspian westward to a point where it would be five metres below the level of the Black Sea, and a smaller cutting from that point to the Black Sea. The water of the latter, which is fifteen metres higher than that of the Caspian, would then cut a deep and broad channel for itself, and refill the Caspian to its old level, giving, in fifty years, straight ocean communication between the Mediterranean and Persia. The distance between the Black Sea and the Caspian is 160 miles. The period required for refilling might be reduced one-half by a cut connecting the Don and the Volga, so that the waters of both rivers, instead of those of the Volga only, might fall into the Caspian. Mr. Spalding calculates that the two cuttings might be finished in six years, but says nothing of the expense.

Telegrams from various places report severe fighting in the Herzegovina, and, as usual, the accounts are not easily reconcilable. A despatch sent to the *Tagblatt* of Vienna says:—"An important and sanguinary battle has been fought near Trebinje. The insurgents stormed all the Turkish intrenchments. At the same time a sortie of the Turkish garrison of Niksic was repulsed. The insurgents are very sanguine of the result of their operations, but the sympathisers fear that their ammunition and supplies will not hold out." In the space of six days, according to official information telegraphed from Mostar, Moukhtar Pasha has fought six engagements with 7000 insurgents and an equal number of Montenegrins. The Turkish loss is reported to have been thirty-one killed and seventy-six wounded. Moukhtar Pasha has addressed a telegram to the Ministry of War at Constantinople, in which, after stating the results of his recent engagements with the insurgents and pointing out the numerical superiority of the enemy, he says:—"This time the Prince of Montenegro openly made war upon us. About 7000 Montenegrins, well armed and regularly organised, had joined the insurgents to fight us."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

We hear with regret of the death of Lord Lyttelton, which occurred at his town residence on Tuesday. He was fifty-nine years of age.

The St. Pancras Vestry has resolved to permit trees to be planted along the edges of the footpaths in Camden-road, and ordered the surveyor to make the necessary arrangements.

The Prince of Wales has fixed May 19 for his visit to the City, when he will attend the banquet and ball at the Guildhall. He will probably be accompanied by the Princess.

Miss Merington, who was the first lady elected as guardian of the poor for any district in London, has been again returned for the parish of Kensington with 5397 votes.

The foundation-stone of a new Jewish synagogue at Stepney-green was, on Monday, laid by Mr. Lionel Louis Cohen, one of the vice-presidents of the United Synagogue, who became chairman on the death of Sir Anthony Rothschild.

The Bank directors, on Thursday morning, decided to reduce the rate of discount from 3 per cent, at which it was placed a fortnight ago, to 2 per cent. The most recent date at which the rate was equally low was from Aug. 12 to Oct. 7, 1875.

About 2000 Sunday-school children assembled, yesterday week, in Craven Chapel, Marshall-street, Regent-street, on the occasion of an anniversary gathering, under the direction of the West London Auxiliary Sunday-School Union. An address was delivered by the Rev. R. H. Lovell, minister of the Victoria Park Congregational church.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Spohr's "Last Judgment," will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, on Friday next. Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. G. Fox, are the principal vocalists; and Sir Michael Costa will conduct the performance, which will close the forty-fourth season.

Various branches of the Tichborne Release and Magna Charta Associations, composed of men and women, most of whom were decorated with blue-and-white favours, assembled on Monday, at Trafalgar-square, with banners and bands of music, and marched thence in a straggling manner to the "Reformers' Tree," in Hyde Park. Three copies of the *Daily Telegraph* were carried on a black gibbet and were ultimately burned. Dr. Kenaly addressed the portion of the crowd nearest to him from his brougham.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers last week (the second week of April) was 83,247, of whom 35,821 were in workhouses and 47,426 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 9124, 18,628, and 27,234 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 556, of whom 412 were men, 119 women, and 25 children under sixteen.

Mr. Rawlinson, C.E., Chief Commissioner of Works of the Local Government Board, presided, on Thursday week, at the distribution of the certificates of merit awarded by the examiners at the Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering. The chairman spoke in high terms of the value of the school, assuring his hearers that he would rather take as a pupil, without a premium, a young man from that establishment who had shown that he had ability, and was devoting himself energetically to learning his profession, than take a young man who knew nothing of it, however large the premium that might be given.

A paper will be read at the Society of Arts, next Wednesday, on Silk Farming in the Colonies, by a lady who has for several years devoted her time and attention to the subject. The Duke of Manchester has consented to take the chair, and many influential men have promised to be present. Italian experts report most favourably of the quality of Australian cocoons; and the Macclesfield silk consumers consider the Australian raw material to be of such quality that they are preparing a manifesto urging upon colonial chambers of commerce the importance of assisting in the establishment of silk culture by every means in their power. An Australian silk-growers' dépôt, on a small scale, has been started at 7, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square.

There were 2191 births and 1434 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 265 and the deaths 160 below the average in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from small-pox, 44 from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 83 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea. These 206 deaths were 42 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two previous weeks had been 415 and 385, further declined last week to 317, of which 192 resulted from bronchitis and 97 from pneumonia. The widow of a wood-sawyer died on the 9th inst., at Cross-street, Battersea, whose age was stated to be one hundred years.

A Parliamentary paper relating to the British Museum states that the total number of persons admitted last year to view the general collections (exclusive of readers) was 523,317, including 3514 admitted on Monday and Saturday evenings, from six to eight o'clock, from May 8 to Aug. 15. The number of visits to the reading-room for the purpose of study or research was 105,310, giving an average of 360 daily, and each reader consulted on an average thirteen volumes per diem. There were added to the library during the year 36,786 volumes and pamphlets, of which 1731 were presented, 7223 received in pursuance of the laws of English copyright, 539 received under the international copyright treaties, and 27,293 acquired by purchase. In the department of prints and drawings 12,861 acquisitions have been made during the year, the most important of which were obtained by purchase at the sale of the Galichon collection in Paris.

In accordance with immemorial usage, on Easter Monday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and principal officers of the Corporation attended Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the Spital sermon was preached by the Bishop of Exeter. At a banquet at the Mansion House in the evening the Duke of Edinburgh was amongst the guests. His Royal Highness made a reference to the success which had marked the journey of the Prince of Wales to India. The Bishop of Exeter referred to the benefits produced by Christ's Hospital and other great civic institutions. The boys, nurses, and officers of Christ's Hospital met, on Tuesday, in the Egyptian Hall, where they passed in procession before the Lord Mayor, each boy receiving from the hands of his Lordship a new coin of gold or silver, according to his standing in the school—viz., Grecians, 21s.; monitors, 1s. 6d.; other boys, 1s.; each also receiving a glass of wine and two plum buns.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., has undertaken to distribute the prizes won by 4000 children of the London School Board in

competition with upwards of 50,000, the competition being in subjects of scriptural teaching. The prizes are instituted by Mr. Francis Peck, one of the members of the London School Board, for whose previous gift of £500 in prizes 22,000 children of the board schools competed. Mr. Peck's gifts will now be given annually in perpetuity; for to the sum of £5000 which he has given for the purpose of founding prizes for religious teaching in board schools the Religious Tract Society has added a like sum of £5000, thus providing 4000 handsomely-bound New Testaments every year. No fewer than 70,000 children entered their names to compete; but, as the minimum of 175 attendances was required in the half-year, the number of competitors was reduced to 50,000. It is a remarkable fact that the conscience-clause privilege has only been claimed in the case of ninety children, who have been withdrawn from religious instruction, and most of these have been in the case of Hebrew children.

SOCOTRA.

Our new acquisition Socotra is an island of which very little is generally known. An interesting account of it has been given by Lieutenant Wellsted, who visited and thoroughly explored it in 1834, and on his return home laid the results of his investigations before the Geographical Society. The Lieutenant points out the importance of Socotra in its position with regard to our trade route to India, lying, as it does, directly in the passage by the Red Sea, and not far from the track of of vessels by way of the Cape. He describes the capital of the island, Samareed, as a straggling cluster of 150 houses built of limestone and coral, two-thirds of which at the time of his visit were uninhabited and ruinous. The population of this town was not more than 150. Of money the people here seemed to know little. They had two shops, it is true; but the dates, grain, tobacco, and cloth sold at them are usually paid for by certain quantities of ghee. Formerly amber and ambergris were employed instead of ghee. Coins that came into their possession they would fashion into earrings for the females.

The whole island has a population of 4000 or 5000 people, and a total area of about 1000 square miles. The interior of Socotra is described as consisting of mountains nearly surrounded by a low plain of three or four miles in width. In the north-east of the island mountains tower into granite peaks 5000 feet in height, and in many parts have a singularly bold and imposing aspect.

It is not particularly well watered, nor is the climate especially salubrious. The most important natural product is the Aloe Socotrina, which grows spontaneously and abundantly all over the island. There was at that time little or nothing in the way of agriculture, the occupations of the inhabitants being confined almost exclusively to fishing and sheep-breeding.

The general character of the population is depicted in anything but brilliant colours. The women tended the sheep, and when the seas around their rocky coasts permitted the men to launch the boats, the latter did the fishing; but a great part of their time they were unable to put to sea.

Prince Hassan, who has been at the head of the Egyptian troops in Abyssinia, has returned to Cairo.

Prince Leopold has consented to become a patron of the United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association, and has forwarded a donation of £25 to its funds.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton (Liberal) and Colonel Duff (Conservative) were, on Monday, nominated as candidates for the representation of North Norfolk, the polling being fixed for Friday.—The nomination for East Cumberland will take place next Monday, and the polling on the 26th inst.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool Exchange Company was held last week. The report showed a decrease for the first time in the receipts from the news-room, the amount being £314. The gross receipts amounted to £44,307, and, after deducting expenses, there was a net profit of £27,371, out of which the directors recommended a dividend of 6½ per cent. The report was adopted.

Mr. D. R. McGregor, M.P. for Leith Burghs, was on Monday presented with the freedom of Musselburgh (whose charter dates from 1020, or a hundred years earlier than that of Edinburgh), and was afterwards entertained at a cake-and-wine banquet, presided over by Provost Laurie. In the evening Mr. McGregor addressed his constituents in the Townhall, Musselburgh. He received a vote of confidence.

A deputation of gentlemen of the county of Chester assembled, last Saturday morning, at Bradwall Hall, Sandbach, the seat of Mr. G. W. Latham, and presented to that gentleman a testimonial in recognition of his public services during the last twenty years to the county in connection with the quarter sessions and the Bradwall Reformatory. The amount subscribed for the testimonial was £500, out of which had been purchased a gold vase, thirty inches high, together with an illuminated scroll bearing the signatures of the subscribers. The presentation was made by Lord de Tabley.

The Penzance Town Council has received a letter from Lord Derby inclosing a list of rewards from the German Government to certain residents in Penzance and the Scilly Islands for saving life and property from the wreck of the Schiller. The Rev. Prebendary Hedgeland, of Penzance, receives a bible; the Rev. J. T. White, Vicar of Scilly, "Wordsworth's Commentaries;" Mr. Hadley, receiver of wrecks, and Mr. Bulley, chief of the coastguard, Scilly, each a telescope; and the Rev. R. Malone, Vicar of St. Paul's, a bible. Each present bears an official inscription. The cipher of the German Emperor is attached to a gold watch presented to Mr. Ferris, of the Customs, Scilly. Four similar awards are made, one being to Hicks, the coxswain of the Scilly life-boat. Money rewards amounting to £75 are to be distributed among coastguardsmen, and letters of thanks are addressed to various persons.

The first annual conference of the South Wales branch of the Miners' Union was opened on Monday, at Aberdare, by the president. There were twenty-five delegates present, representing the principal districts in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Reports from each district were made, the general tone of which was a falling off in numbers, owing to the recent sliding-scale award and bad trade. A resolution acknowledging the same and adopting the reports was passed. In the course of his address, on Tuesday, the president defended the action of the conciliation board, showing that a better award could not have been given because of the state of trade; and, in fact, the board had kept off another reduction. He also spoke in favour of Mr. Macdonald's Compensation Bill. The whole of Wednesday was occupied in revising the rules, and in the evening a meeting, addressed by Mr. Halliday, was held at Aberdare. In the evening Mr. Halliday addressed a crowded meeting at Mountain Ash, when he advocated the limiting of the supply as an antidote for the present low prices and small profits.—The strike at the north collieries, Carnarvonshire, has terminated, the employers having partially conceded the men's demands.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE."

In this picture by Carl Böker, the copyright of which belongs to the Berlin Photographic Company, who permit of our engraving, we have a pleasant scene of German popular life. It is a fair-day or some holiday in a simple country town, where the people, who are very easily amused, especially the women and children, pass from one booth or stall to another, delighted with such a variety of cheap fancy wares, and with the playful trickery of diverse entertainments.

With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving toyshop of the heart.

Such was the characteristic habit of the sex in general, as viewed by an English poetical moralist, whose couplet we have ventured to quote; and it has further been asserted that

Some men to business, some to pleasure take,
But every woman is at heart a rake.

We do not, however, subscribe to the opinion that every woman or girl has a lurking unconscious propensity to gambling. The young lady in this picture is a daughter of Eve, not more discreet, perhaps, than the average of those amiable creatures. She is tempted to stake her silbergroschen on a spin of the tee-totum in the roulette-board. It is very likely that the old soldier who presides at this table has a shrewd notion of her chances, whether to win or to lose.

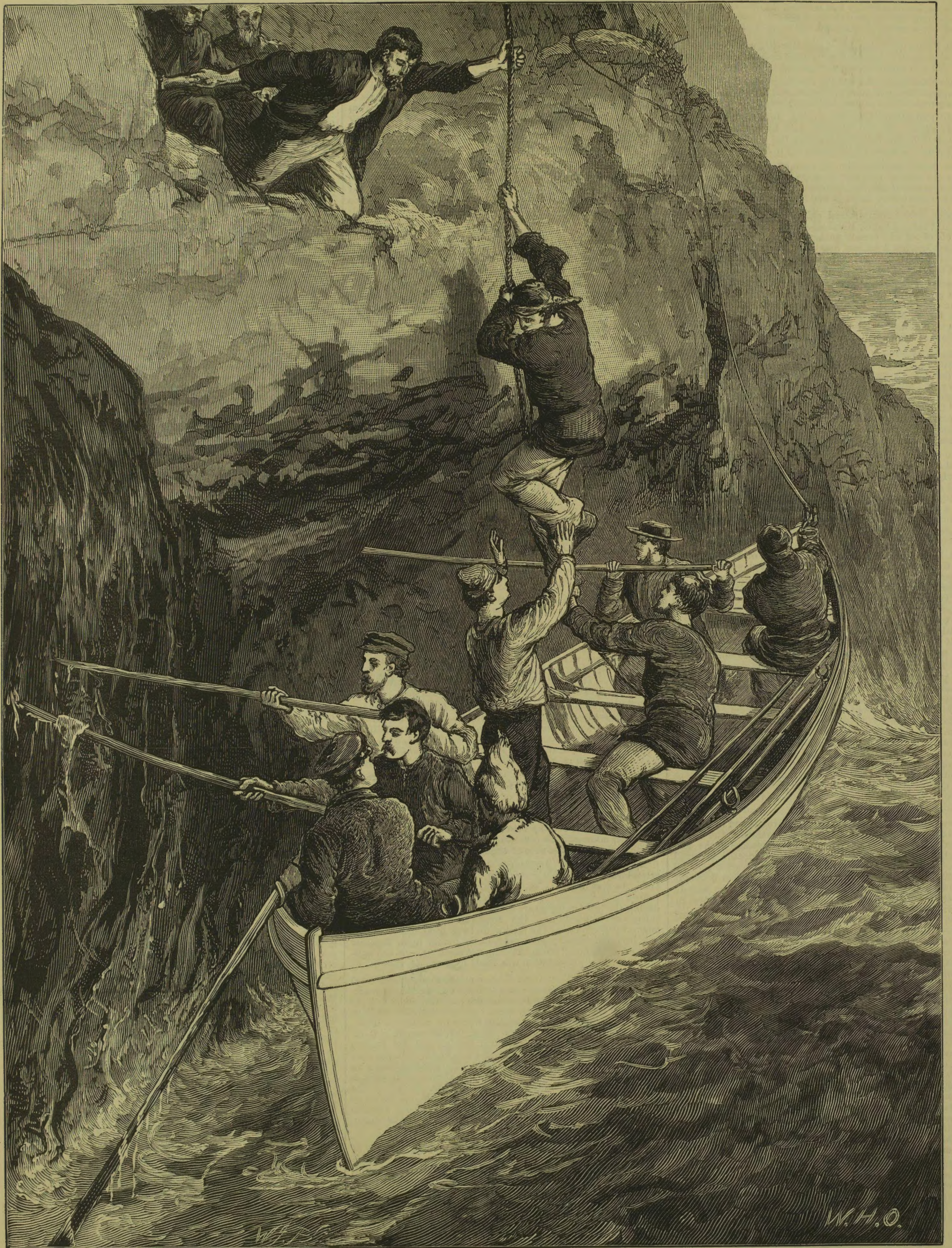
SIGNOR ROSSI AS HAMLET.

On Wednesday Signor Rossi made his first appearance at Drury Lane, and we have now an opportunity of estimating his merits. The character in which he elected to make his appeal is Hamlet; and for this part he has many natural qualifications. His personal appearance, which is dignified and of sufficient weight and importance, qualifies him for a Shakspearean assumption, and a certain juvenility of temperament peculiarly fits him for the young Danish Prince and scholar. He has, too, a steady elocution, which enables him to deliver the text with emphasis and meaning; he is slow and deliberate, and makes his points with certainty and effect. Of his voice, we were cautioned from the stage not to judge; the capricious state of the weather and the change of climate had, we were told, seriously affected his utterance, and he was not able to do justice to his organ. We have no doubt that his voice is fine, and of great range and compass. His style is very different from that of Signor Salvini, though at the beginning of the play we traced an accidental resemblance. He commenced the performance quietly and modestly, and we were prepared to receive him as a good and judicious actor. But as the action advanced we perceived that there was something more to be expected. Nor had we to wait long; we soon discovered a special vitality in his acting which required special consideration. His scene with Ophelia showed, too, more than common pathos; and the sarcastic passages were, in particular, full of dramatic force. In the play-scene he was, moreover, original, and at its conclusion manifested a boyish glee which contrasted strangely with the gravity of his previous behaviour. But it was in the closet scene, with his mother, that his more special peculiarities were manifested. Most of the business was distinguishably his own, and that relative to the portraits decidedly so. He compared the miniature on his mother's neck with that on his own, after the fashion of our elder actors, but added to their business by forcibly abstracting the picture of his uncle from his mother's person, and then throwing it on the ground, stamping it to pieces. We are not prepared thoroughly to approve of this innovation, and the more so as there is not the remotest intention displayed of the poet having conceived the business. In the subsequent portion of the scene Rossi assumed a juvenile agility which was not a little comic. We are not prepared to extend our criticism to the catastrophe; but even in the final scene we might point to situations that imperilled the tragic effect. In fact, Signor Rossi selects the comic side of Hamlet for the exercise of his art, and has, so far, convinced an English audience that he has in him the elements of a great actor. He was ably supported by an efficient company of remarkably handsome men and women, superbly attired.

The business session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars was opened, on Tuesday, in the Townhall, Newcastle-on-Tyne. There were about 1600 members present. The report of the Chief Templar strongly advocated political action on the part of the organisation. There was a balance of assets over liabilities amounting to £2600. The present number of lodges belonging to the order is 3100 and of members 126,317.

The eighth congress of delegates from co-operative societies in Great Britain and Ireland was opened on Monday in Glasgow, under the presidency of Professor Caird. Professor Hodgson delivered the inaugural address, in which he spoke as one of the most hopeful signs of the co-operative movement of the increasing favour in which trades unionists regarded it, and expressed a hope that trades unionism would give place to co-operation. On Tuesday a resolution was passed expressing approval of the bill for the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to industrial and provident societies. A public meeting was held in the evening, Mr. Anderson, M.P., in the chair. Approval was expressed on Wednesday of the idea of international co-operation between this country and America; but no opinion was conveyed with regard to the plans of the Mississippi Trading Company until those plans were more matured. The congress next year will be held at Leicester.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Nottingham School of Art took place, last week, in the Mechanics' large hall, when, notwithstanding the very inclement state of the weather, the building was filled in all parts. The Mayor took the chair, and Mr. Poynter, A.R.A., distributed the prizes. In the national competition for 1875, the highest number of awards has been taken by the following schools:—South Kensington Head Schools, 25 awards; Nottingham, 14; Birmingham, 14; Lincoln, 11; Sheffield, 3; Manchester, 8; Bloomsbury (London), 6; Edinburgh, 7; Kidderminster, 6; Lambeth (London), 6; Coventry, 5; Belfast, 4; Charterhouse, (London), 4; St. Martin's (London), 4; Yarmouth, 4; Dublin, 3, &c. Of the ten gold medals the greatest number was obtained by South Kensington and Nottingham—viz., two gold medals to each school. The gold medal for a design of a lace curtain, the highest award in the United Kingdom for lace designs, was awarded to Thomas W. Hammond; and Mr. Henry Hood obtained the gold medal for a design for a dado and wall-paper, the highest award in the United Kingdom for designs for wall decoration. Silver medals were awarded to Henrietta Carey, William Hancock, John Johnson, and Edward Harris; bronze medals to Arthur Sewell, Alfred Pinder, and Samuel Hitchin; and Queen's prizes to John Huskinson, Ada Fussey, E. Brunt, A. Powell, and G. Woodliff.



THE WRECK OF THE STRATHMORE: TAKING THE SURVIVORS FROM THE ISLAND.
FROM A SKETCH SUPPLIED BY MR. SPENCER JOSLEN.



LIEUTENANT CAMERON'S SKETCHES IN CENTRAL AFRICA: WEDDING DANCE AT KIBAIYELI.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The Easter Holidays have come, and, it is to be hoped, are gone. I mean, of course, the purely modern and secular Easter—the Easter of the Bank Holiday—the excursion-trains, the volunteer reviews, the inflated charge-sheets at the police courts, and the general hurry, bustle, confusion, and upsetting of business. When I was young people used to go to church on Good Friday and stay at home quietly in the evening. On Easter Sunday, again, they were careful to attend church in some brand-new garment lest ill luck should attend them during the ensuing twelve months. On Easter Monday the masses went to Greenwich fair; and on Easter Tuesday everybody went to work again. *Nous avons changé tout cela.* The "holidays" now virtually begin on Maundy Thursday; Good Friday has become a scene of positively disgraceful hubbub and dissipation in country towns and watering-places. Easter Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday have all the noise of Greenwich fair without the fun; the entire social machine is thrown out of gear; the post is late; the telegraph messengers are dilatory; the railway employes are overworked; the working classes squander their savings and lose at least five days pay; and—well, what else? Nothing else, perchance, save that some of us cannot enjoy the "holidays," and that the grapes on the Paschal hedge have grown very sour indeed.

I have just been reading, with equal pleasure and edification (I hope), the "Book of Menus," by "Fin-Bec," a volume published in a sumptuously artistic style by Messrs. Grant and Co. Who is this famous epicure "Fin-Bec," author of "The Epicure's Year Book," the "Cupboard Papers," and other volumes of a nature to make our mouths water? Can he be a Cardinal? Civilisation owes, it is well known, a sumptuous collection of culinary recipes to Cardinal Campeggio, who, when his Eminence visited this country on the great divorce matter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, was instructed by the Pope to make diligent inquiries into the then existing state of the English cuisine. I am not aware whether C.C. discovered (as has been lately ascertained) that we have the best meat and the finest vegetables in the world, and that we do not (or will not) know how to cook them. Whosoever "Fin-Bec" may be, his budget of Bills of Fare, his Epicure's Almanack, and his gastronomical reflections, are all in excellent taste, and are, moreover, vastly entertaining. Nor is this all. "Fin-Bec," it may be unconsciously, while instructing us as to what we should eat and drink, teaches us likewise what we should avoid. The *menus* which he has quoted of a dinner given at Philadelphia some years since by a "Shakespeare Commemoration Society" is about the ghastliest thing in the way of indigestible suggestions that I have ever fallen across. I note, as "whets" before dinner, "Brandenburg brandy," "Hine's Chalo-pin," and "sherry with bitters." By-and-by come "roast saddle of Southdown mutton and baked potatoes." Good, but unimaginative. With these strong viands you are to drink Moët's champagne and Château Margaux of 1840. Presently the Shakespearians are called upon to devour "fillet of beef with mushrooms and truffles, with roast potatoes." Further on I meet with terrapin and roast potatoes; and subsequently I find canvas-back ducks with potatoes plain. Four dishes of potatoes to one little dinner! The feast might have been given in honour of Sir Walter Raleigh instead of William Shakespeare.

The hero and martyr of the artistic world in Paris just now is a certain M. Manet, a "realistic" painter, who achieved some time ago an odd kind of reputation by exhibiting the picture of a pot of beer with a tremendous "head" to it. "Le Bock," as this performance was nicknamed, was lauded to the skies by the admirers of realism *quand même*; but this year the jury of the Salon have turned the coldest of cold shoulders to M. Manet, and his contributions to the Exhibition have been declined—without thanks. Wisely enough, the outraged artist has set about making money out of his martyrdom; and, on Nelson's principle of "having a gazette of his own," has started a Manet Exhibition in Paris. The unlucky Gustave Courbet had a similarly "personal" display in 1867. M. Manet's trump card consists of his rejected picture, "Le Linge," which represents the episodes of Washing Day in a modern back garden. The critics of the Paris press seem to be of opinion that the artist has done as much as was possible with such elements as soapuds, steam, wet rags, and the Parisian substitute "for Glenfield patent starch," but that his work lacks "soul." For my part, I think that, by a painter of equal learning and fancy, a great deal might be made out of Washing Day. George Eliot, in rare word-painting, has limned a dairy and a carpenter's shop rivalling the closest imitation of such scenes on canvas by a Holman Hunt or a Gerard Dow, but it yet remains to celebrate the laundry by means of pen or pencil. Let the studious artist turn to the great work of Heren Guhl and Kohn, "the Life of the Greeks and Romans," and he will find a curious passage showing how Agamemnon and Ulysses used to have their "washing done at home," and how the Grecian princesses were expected to be adepts in lathering the family linen, wringing, and hanging it out to dry. Mr. Alma Tadema or Mr. Frederick Leighton might confer immortality on a Grecian Washing Day were either to give his mind to the subject.

Mr. Richard Edgecumbe, the indefatigably devoted honorary secretary to the Byron Memorial Fund, cannot certainly be accused of mincing matters with regard to the need of the committee for more money to carry out the object which the public (and not the committee) insisted should be accomplished. This week, in a letter to the *Times*, Mr. Edgecumbe has taken advantage of the anniversary of the poet's death (April 19) to draw attention to the fact that further help is still needed to make the national tribute of respect to his genius worthy of Byron and of England. I believe that about two thousand pounds are still required. Why does not Cæsus, or Atticus, or Mæcenas, or somebody (I wish I could meet with the particular "somebody") send in a cheque at once for the needful twenty hundred pounds? The statue, I hear, is to be of marble, and the site for its erection is to be Piccadilly, where Byron lived.

The Empress of Song—no harm, I hope, in calling a prima donna an Empress—Mlle. Teresa Titiens, has been received with great cordiality at the White House at Washington, where she spent a charming evening with the family of President Grant. I read that, "after an hour's agreeable conversation, Mlle. Titiens was requested to favour the company with some singing, which she at once consented to do." The "willingness to oblige" of the famous cantatrice is worthy of all praise; but I can scarcely think that to ask an artist to exhibit a specimen of her vocal capacity in private life was in strict accordance either with good taste or with good manners. A similar solicitation was once addressed to Mario by a great French nobleman whose guest he had been at dinner. The peerless tenor declined to sing, whereupon it was hinted to him that he had only been invited to his Lordship's mansion with the intent that he should warble after dinner. Now, there are two versions of the reply given by the illustrious

artist under these embarrassing circumstances. One story is to the effect that he produced a louis-d'or from his pocket, and, reckoning the entertainment he had received as being worth fifteen francs, all told, asked his noble host for five francs change. But *that* would have been rude; and Signor Giuseppe Mario di Candia is a gentleman by birth as well as by genius. Another version is more feasible. He cheerfully consented to favour the company with a song; but, he added, "You will excuse me if I only sing one verse of 'Com' é gentil.' " *"J'ai mangé si peu,"* "I really haven't eaten much." Therein was assuredly the retort courteous; but it was likewise as sharp as the stab that Harmodius gave, "with steel in myrtle dressed." Quite as sharp was the quip modest administered by the elder Vestris to the Duchess, who, as she engaged him as dancing-master to her children, wished to see him execute a *gavotte*. "If your Grace," replied Vestris, "will only be kind enough to put on your coronet there will be no possibility of mistaking our respective capabilities."

What will they import next from Japan? For a long time past the Japanese have been sending us sweetstuffs, and extremely nasty, to my taste, has the Japanese confectionery proved. Some months since, at the docks, I was shown large consignments of Japanese furniture just imported—not fanciful "chow-chows" or spider-legged tables in lacquer or camphor wood; but right down drawing-room tables, chests of drawers, and wardrobes, such as our cabinetmakers manufacture in Bunhill-row or Curtain-road. And now it is stated that cargoes of Japanese bricks are arriving in England, and that large orders for these novel specimens of Oriental industry have been given by leading West-End contractors. It seems that some of the remarkably sharp young men who have been sent to this country by the Mikado to study European civilisation have arrived at the conclusion that the trade in bricks is a very remunerative one; so they have written to their friends at home to try the experiment of a shipment or two, which, it is believed, will give rise to a very considerable trade. Looking at the splendid porcelain and earthenware which, during so many centuries, the Japanese have been fabricating, there seems to be no reason why they should not be equally excellent brickmakers; still, I may venture to express a hope that no unscrupulous "Jap" will think of adulterating his bricks with brown paper for European consumption.

Some pungent little paragraphs have been appearing in the papers lately concerning "crawling cabs." The Rev. Charles Voysey thinks that it is a great hardship both to the public and the cabmen that the latter should be prosecuted for plying for hire off the stands—two hundred and ten summonses for "crawling" were reported in one number of the *Times*—and that the crawlers are rather a boon than a nuisance to the community. To the Reverend Charles a somewhat irate "Friend of the Horse" replies, denouncing loitering cabs as constituting cruelty to animals, suggesting more cab-stands, and recommending the infliction of a penalty both on the driver and the fare if a cab while in motion is hired. This is a somewhat Draconic proposal; but ere we flew into a passion one way or the other it would be well to ascertain from personal experience how many cab-stands there are in the arterial thoroughfare between Charing-cross and St. Paul's. Mind, in the thoroughfare. I am not speaking of the more or less accessible side streets.

The mention (in all courtesy) of the prefix "Reverend" reminds me that I have been reading that remarkably curious and deeply interesting book, the "Journal of John Wesley." On the titlepage he is styled, "the Reverend John Wesley, M.A., late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford;" but in the appendix I find a copy of the epitaph on his tombstone, wherein he is called the "Venerable" John Wesley. In truth, the good man was both venerable and reverend. The journal contains some 950 pages, and is somewhat tough reading; but is full of gems, serious and secular. If you have not yet met with Wesley's scathing criticism on Sterne, the following brief quotation from the "Journal" may not come amiss. "Feb. 21, 1772. I casually took up a volume of what is called 'A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy.' Sentimental! What is that? It is not English. He might as well say Continental. It is not sense; it conveys no determinate idea; yet one fool makes many. And this nonsensical word (who would believe it?) has become a fashionable one. However, the book agrees full well with the title; for one is as queer as the other. For oddity, uncouthness, and untidiness to all the world beside, the writer is without a rival." Excellent John Wesley! Yet philological Time has strange revenges. "Continental," which the great Methodist placed in the same *index expurgatorius* with "sentimental," was destined to be "Englished" in a very stern fashion. Four years after John Wesley had penned the sarcasm quoted above the insurgent troops raised on the American continent under the command of "Mr." Washington received from their countrymen the name of "Continental," to distinguish them from the forces of King George III. Later came Napoleon's "Continental System," and the proscribed word took its place in the dictionaries for aye.

G. A. S.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, has accepted the office of president of the annual meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, to be held at Colchester in August.

Early on Tuesday morning the German emigrant-ship Humboldt, bound from Hamburg to the Brazils, with 348 passengers on board, ran aground on Winterton Beach, near Yarmouth. She was, however, soon got off.

At a meeting of the Council of the Goole Chamber of Agriculture, on Wednesday, it was stated that all the landlords of the district had exempted their estates from the operation of the Tenant Holdings Act, and that the statute was, so far as their neighbourhood was concerned, a wise recommendation disregarded.

A banquet was given at East Retford, on Tuesday, to Mr. H. F. Bristowe, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate for that borough. The Duke of St. Albans, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Foljambe, M.P., and Mr. S. Bristowe, M.P., were amongst the guests. Mr. Lowe, replying to the toast of "The House of Commons," spoke of the present position of the party to which he belongs, his view of that position being of an unfavourable character. He then sketched out what he considered were the prospects of the Liberals in the future.

A special grand lodge of Freemasons was, on Tuesday, held in Liverpool, under the presidency of Lord Skelmersdale, to consider an application for a grant from the lodge funds towards the restoration of Chester Cathedral. A proposal was formally made and ultimately adopted to vote £100 towards the restoration fund. Several members, however, expressed themselves opposed to the grant, because within the ranks of Freemasonry there were Dissenters, and even Roman Catholics. On the other hand, it was urged that Freemasonry was under deep obligations to Church of England ministers, who were almost the only clergymen that ever became Freemasons.

NEW BOOKS.

The "inhospitable Caucasus" is not yet quite so familiar as "hoar Blanc" to English tourists and mountaineers; but an equal familiarity is likely to be soon established if popularity proportionate to desert be attained by such meritorious, trustworthy, and agreeable works as the two volumes entitled *Journey in the Caucasus, Persia, and Turkey in Asia*, by Lieutenant Baron Max von Thielmann, translated by Charles Heneage, F.R.G.S. (John Murray), and the single volume entitled *The Frosty Caucasus*, by F. C. Grove (Longmans). The two works, as was to be expected from their titles, have many points of contact, and it is always an advantage to see the same objects from different points of view and through different media; but in range and style and method the two authors have a great gulf fixed between them. The German, with his two volumes, takes far the wider sweep; enters far more fully into geographical, historical, political, and social details; writes in a much more serious vein; offers hints, advice, and guidance with incomparably greater fulness and minuteness; and adds to the value of his descriptions and instructions by means of an appendix. The Englishman, though less elaborate and instructive, is, nevertheless, a valuable informant, and is the more vivacious and amusing narrator. Both authors have been duly mindful of the aid afforded by a map, and of the charm, as well as the assistance, derived from an occasional illustration. As a single straw will show which way the wind blows or the tide runs, so will a single fact sometimes suffice to indicate the influence under which an author may be supposed to have made and recorded his observations. It is, therefore, worthy of notice that the German was, for the most part, a rider, and the Englishman, for the most part, a walker. Indeed, the German remarks that "travelling on foot is nearly unknown in the Caucasus" and can "only be recommended to those who intend to combine excursions in the mountains with the journey," whereas the Englishman was dead set upon walking and upon ascending, as he ultimately did ascend, Elbruz, which is "the monarch of the Caucasus, 18,526 ft. high," and which, it is proper in these orthographical days to remark, the German writes Elburz. As to the character of the Caucasians, readers may derive much knowledge and entertainment from comparing the accounts of the two authors, who are both careful to note characteristic peculiarities, and who are quite of one mind as to Caucasian procrastination. The German recommends travellers to always assume the air of persons "born to command," and to always carry and not hide under a bushel the best of double-barrelled firearms, whereby enormous prestige is acquired. According to the Roman poet, the traveller, pure of life and free from sin, needed no weapon of any kind, whithersoever the journey lay, whether over the sands of the desert or over "inhospitable Caucasus," but either such travellers are nowadays to seek or the Caucasian has changed, though our English author expresses his belief that "as to danger from violence there is none whatever among this people," and the German recommends the breechloader not so much for needful protection as for the sake of inspiring a wholesome awe. But to the works themselves recourse must be had by all who would gain information of every kind about the Caucasus; and in the case of the German's well-stocked volumes there is a vast amount of desirable narrative relating to Persia and Turkey in Asia. In the German's pages the name of Schamyl is encountered, and that heroic and semi-fabulous chieftain's character is so roughly handled that a great deal of the gilt is rubbed off and some of the tribes under his sway are represented as having been heartily glad to be rid of him.

In a book descriptive of travel and of topographical observations we do not usually meet with such a startling juxtaposition of remote and extremely different regions as *From the Hebrides to the Himalayas*. This title is affixed to a couple of interesting volumes (Sampson Low and Co., publishers) by a lady who can use both pen and pencil with considerable graphic power. Miss Constance Gordon Cumming, accompanied by a brother, passed six months in Skye and other western isles of Scotland; immediately after which she went straightway to join a sister in India, then residing at Simla, saw the chief cities of the North-West Provinces, Delhi, Agra, and Benares, and visited two or three of the hill stations, with an excursion here or there over the frontiers of Cashmere and Thibet. These are not very rare travelling experiences, but it is a rare gift of intellectual sensibility to receive such vivid impressions as she did from the scenes which many other people view with languid indifference. It is still more uncommon to have the talent of reproducing for a home reader the feelings with which she was affected by the sight of those places, and by the objects that surrounded her there, with such freshness and fulness as in this lady's narrative. But there is a pardonable waywardness in the arrangement and title of her book, which consists, as we have said, of two volumes; the first entirely occupied with the Hebrides, the second containing all she has to tell us of India, with no substantial connection between them; so that they might with greater propriety have appeared as two distinct books. We have only to remark that each division of her work, the account of her rambles in the western archipelago of North Britain and that of her residence and journeys in the highlands of Upper India, was very well worth printing, and will be found worth reading in the same degree. They were not written, indeed, for the public, but for a sister who is now deceased; and this circumstance is a warrant for their unaffected and genuine cordiality of sentiment, while it has not involved any such faults of careless and slovenly writing as we too often perceive in family letters. The authoress seems to have gathered, from books and from conversation, a fair amount of historical knowledge concerning the places and people she visited, especially the traditional ideas and customs of the Hindoos, the Mohammedans, and the Buddhists, upon which she comments rather freely. She was present at Lord Mayo's grand durbar at Umballa, in the Punjab, when Shere Ali, the ruler of Afghanistan, was received by the Viceroy of British India; she admired the Taj Mahal at Agra, the Kuttub Minar at Delhi, and the quaint Hindoo temples elsewhere; and she was amused by the grotesque fashions of worship in Thibet as well as in Bengal. These are subjects, however, upon which many other writers have lately given us quite enough, and we are better entertained with her descriptions of the Himalayan scenery, as viewed from Simla, or from Landour or Mussoorie, and of the very enjoyable life in those highland retreats, far above the sultry plains and the stifling cities of India. If any of her readers should prefer to take the other volume, which contains the Hebrides, for a separate perusal at another time, it does not matter which of the two volumes is read first.

That singular and sequestered country of Eastern Africa, in which the army led by Sir Robert Napier chastised the frenzied pride of King Theodore eight years ago, has lately been heard of again, under a certain King John, as engaged in hostilities with Egypt. But it was neither military nor political business that induced the Earl of Mayo, an officer in the Guards, and the heir to a name most justly honoured in the East, to visit Abyssinia at the end of 1874, and to spend more than a twelve-month in the land above mentioned. His object was that which is likely to prove far more interesting to many English-

men who will read a volume just published by him called *Sport in Abyssinia*, to be procured of Mr. Murray. The British Army of 1868, as we remember, scarcely met with any wild beasts along its line of march to Magdala, which lay southward over the bare and open highlands, where the game, if any had existed there, would have fled out of sight at the approach of such a formidable host. But Mr. Blanford, the scientific naturalist, has sufficiently described the zoology of that region; so that one is prepared to be told by Lord Mayo of the pursuit of elephants and hippopotami, lions and leopards, giraffes, buffaloes, several kinds of large antelope and deer, some wild swine, an occasional crocodile, and a variety of birds worth shooting. His Lordship was not, indeed, so fortunate as to have a chance of himself killing a lion; but one of his travelling companions, designated "H," was enabled to do so. The African lion, however, is a poor mean creature, in comparison with the Indian tiger; and it is seldom that he crosses the path of man. The rhinoceros was not met with by this hunting party, but seems to keep farther to the west, towards the Blue Nile, which Sir Samuel Baker visited and described a few years ago. The locality of the sporting tour narrated by Lord Mayo was on the banks of the Mareb and the Takazze, rivers which flow down from the Abyssinian mountains, in a north-westerly direction, to join the Atbara, a grand tributary of the Blue Nile. This course led the author of the present book rather away from the proper kingdom of Abyssinia, concerning which little that is new is here to be learned from him; but his campaigning experiences and his fortunes in the chase, which are modestly and agreeably related, have the charm of freshness to invite a reader's attention. The late Earl of Ranfurly went out with Lord Mayo, but was, unhappily, taken ill and died at Souakim, on the Red Sea, when about starting to return home.

Whatever glory may be obtained in the arena of politics, there can be little doubt but that the constant appearance before the public, the sort of familiar acquaintance established, the patronising tone adopted by critical writers in newspapers, the detraction attempted, and even the abuse lavished by the voices and pens of opponents inspired by the spirit of party, have a tendency to vulgarise the names and cheapen the achievements of the very chiefest among the political athletes whenever they come forward in some different capacity, so that the unfeigned respect, deference, and docility with which the dissertations of a Wolf, or any other recondite scholar living aloof from public life in the cloudland of learning, would certainly be received, may be denied to such a work as *Homer's Synchronism*: by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. (Macmillan and Co.). No doubt a novel by Mr. Disraeli and a work of a very different kind by Mr. Gladstone will be more widely read and will have a larger sale than would be the case if the authors were merely a great novelist and merely a great scholar respectively; but the question is in what spirit and with what object they will be read. That spirit and that object cannot fail to be affected by the fact, more fatal to the dignified scholar who needs all his weight than to the brilliant novelist who can afford to exchange jests, that familiarity, which breeds contempt, has vulgarised the latter into "Dizzy" and the former into "the people's William." And yet it is doubtful whether Oxford or any German University ever bred among their pupils one who, had he devoted himself to the ancient classics, would have shone with greater lustre and left a greater name—as a critic as well as an elegant and a profound scholar—than Mr. Gladstone. As it is, Mr. Gladstone, to whom the study of Homer appears to have been not so much a labour of love as no labour at all, but a constant recreation, has proved that in the translation of his favourite author he might have been scarcely second to Chapman; in the appreciation, second to none; and in the criticism, second to few, if any. It were well if his latest contribution to Homerology (to use his own expression) were likely to be read, marked, learned, and digested as it deserves to be, without suffering from any of those deductive influences to which reference has been made. He has written with so much learning, and with so much information not easily within an ordinary student's reach—to say nothing of his evident earnestness of purpose, his intimate knowledge, so long and so carefully collected, sifted, and pondered upon—that it would be presumptuous in any but a persistent inquirer in the same field to do much more than accept his comments as a learner of the law would have listened to the remarks of Gamaliel. It is permissible, however, to make one general observation. Mr. Gladstone, like other critics, seems sometimes to lay great stress upon correspondence of details and sometimes to think them of comparatively little moment, and of course, according to different mental constitutions, one detail or another will appear of the greater significance. As for the conclusions arrived at, Mr. Gladstone, following Dr. Schliemann, takes Hissarlik to be the site of Troy; rejecting Dr. Schliemann, considers Homer to have lived at some time not very long after the date of the Troica; holds that by no computation can the Troica be brought down later than the middle of the thirteenth century, B.C.; maintains that the Hymn to the Delian Apollo is not the composition of Homer, whom Mr. Gladstone, it is scarcely necessary to say, regards as one single person. The argument based upon recent discoveries in Egyptian chronology is very curious, ingenious, and interesting. It is also, to Mr. Gladstone's mind, very cogent, and it is certainly worthy of the most respectful investigation.

Through what trials and worries, successes and failures, creeds and rejections thereof, friendships, misunderstandings, and enmities, hopes and fears, married joys and married sorrows, prosperity and adversity, fainting fits and cataleptic seizures, a man, if he habituate himself to be calm and unimpassioned, may live on, more or less dearly, to eighty years of age is, perhaps, the chief reflection which will be suggested to most readers by *William Godwin: His Friends and Contemporaries*, by C. Kegan Paul (Henry S. King and Co.); for the two volumes, creditable as they are to their editor and painfully readable as are their contents, are extremely lugubrious, melancholy, and disheartening. The author of "Caleb Williams," as well as of "Political Justice," lived, in some sense, out of due season; for, though both works were very successful, even at the date of their publication, it is a question whether his gifts were not better adapted for our day than for his own, so far as making a fortune is concerned. But then he was of a self-willed, not to say cantankerous, nature; and he would probably have refused to realise a handsome income on compulsion, such as he might have considered the terms on which popular writers nowadays contribute serial stories to magazines. In truth, he was what is called a "difficult customer," and, for all his genius and for all the nobility inherent in his character, one warms rather towards "his friends and contemporaries" than towards himself. In spite of his practising and assuming in general a philosophical impassibility, he was clearly "choleric and rash" whenever his personal vanity was touched; he was a religious weathercock; he was something of a prig; he swallowed flattery like a glutton or a fool; and when, by committing matrimony, he appeared to his sensible old mother and all other reasonable beings to have "broken resolution" and acted inconsistently, he would not honestly and smilingly own the soft impeachment, but he set about arguing the point.

Altogether, he seems to have been a man whom it is more agreeable to meet in a memoir than in the flesh, and even in the memoir he is by no means the most charming or the most interesting personage, although he may be the most intellectual and the cleverest. The volumes are made up chiefly of manifold correspondence, so that there is the great relief arising from a variety of styles; else mere letters grow rather tiresome. The letters relating to Mary Woolstonecraft and her family—the Mary who became Mrs. Godwin and the mother of Mrs. Percy Bysshe Shelley—are naturally the most touching and the most interesting; but among the other correspondents, many as they are and celebrated as some of them remain in the records of literature or the drama, the palm must be given to Godwin's old mother, above mentioned. So much motherliness, so much good sense, so much simple Christian faith, so much heartfelt religion, so much thrift, so much kindness, so much thoughtfulness, so much straightforwardness, so much solicitude, were seldom, if ever, hidden beneath so much bad spelling, so much bad grammar, and such a lack of punctuation. The effect is sometimes quite pathetic and sometimes irresistibly ludicrous; there is a spirit worthy of Jeremy Taylor breathed in language worthy of Sairey Gamp. Thus, she begins one of the letters, "Dear Wm., What you say respecting your dear cousin's death is very consolatory, and a just remark. It was rather the pleasure of knowing she was a live than use we could be of to each other, and upon reflection matter of thankfulness on her account, as the change to her is so far superior to the infirm body she carried about, only this that her letters were always encouraging me to go on trusting in the Lord. . . . Your broken resolution in regard to matrimony encourages me to hope that you will ere long embrace the Gospel, that sure word of promise to all believers, and not only you, but your other half, whose souls should be both one, as Watts says of his friend Gunston, the sooner the better." And so on to infinity.

It has long been notorious that the devil is not so black as he is painted; and that too much red has been employed in the portraiture of the "butcher" may perhaps be the conclusion arrived at after a perusal of the "historical sketch" entitled *William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland*, by Archibald Neil Campbell-MacLachlan, M.A. (Henry S. King and Co.). Everybody is aware that the more atrocious a convicted prisoner's character appears upon examination in a criminal court, the more certain a French jury is to find extenuating circumstances; and the finding is probably founded upon a philosophical belief that in all human affairs, however ably and honestly conducted, it is almost impossible to avoid either excess or defect, exaggeration of the monstrous or minimisation of the ordinary, and that there is always danger of being carried too far by even the most righteous indignation and disgust. . . . You never throw mud but some of it sticks, says the proverb; and the mud thrown by Byron (conspicuous among other throwers) will cling for ever to the memory of "the butcher Cumberland." Yet it was not always so; the ugly nickname may have been whispered and muttered immediately after Culloden by more than a few; but it was not regularly adopted and roared aloud until defeat had tarnished the laurels of him who had been termed "sweet William" by the muse, even after his butcheries, and until Closterseven had effaced the gratitude once felt and expressed for Culloden. That the Duke was prodigal of blood and pitilessly stern in the hour of victory there is little ground for denying and less means of disproving; but he had an excuse, such as it was, believing, rightly or wrongly, that public orders had been issued to show his men no quarter. That he gave barbarous orders of various kinds is clear from the volume under consideration; but it is urged on his behalf that he acted only according to the tone and temper of his times, and it is certain that he meted out pretty much the same measure to his own men as to the enemy. That he had many noble qualities; that he was devoted to his profession; that he was superior to many, if not most, English commanders of his day; and that, notwithstanding his ungovernable violence and his heart of steel, he was popular with the Army may be taken to be abundantly demonstrated. As for his talents, he is said to have himself remarked that "he had been most unjustly praised for his victory at Culloden and most unjustly depreciated for his capitulation at Closterseven, so that, upon the whole, he considered justice had been done to him." The volume is based upon certain old "orderly books," from which extracts have been made "by way of illustrating the character and military career of the Duke of Cumberland, and throwing light upon a somewhat controverted period of history." The events may be summed up in three words—Fontenoy, Culloden, Closterseven. Of illustrations there are three representing, respectively, H.R.H. William Augustus, Queen Caroline with her son William, and the Culloden medal.

The subject of Miss Helen Zimmern's *Arthur Schopenhauer: His Life and Philosophy* (Longmans) is one of the most striking and picturesque figures in the history of modern thought. His originality, his independence, his haughty isolation, his asperity of character, cause him to stand out vividly from the crowd of speculators in philosophy; while additional piquancy is imparted to the portrait by the startling contrasts of his creed and the singular vicissitudes of his fame and influence. From premises of the blindest pessimism Schopenhauer precepts of benevolence and self-sacrifice whose beauty has seldom been exceeded, but whose practical influence it is hard to discover in his surly and resentful existence. Yet his misanthropy may be palliated by his innate hypochondria, and the "conspiracy of silence," on the part of his jealous rivals, which kept him in obscurity nearly forty years. During the last few years of his life his fame broke forth brilliantly; his influence has continued to expand since his death, and some acquaintance with his life and writings is now *de rigueur* for students of philosophy. This want Miss Zimmern has admirably supplied in a lively, clear, and most entertaining biography, composed in a generous and sympathetic spirit, yet with a candid admission of the failings of her hero. The accompanying analysis of his philosophy, if not laying claim to profundity, is probably adequate to general needs, and pointedly indicates Schopenhauer's affinities to Buddhism and Indian thought in general.

THE QUARTERLIES.

The most remarkable article in the *Quarterly Review* is an able one on M. Taine's recent work on "The Old Régime in France," especially remarkable for its acknowledgment of the rottenness of that régime and the consequent justification of the revolution that overthrew it, which the *Quarterly* was wont so persistently to deny. The interval of another generation may bring the *Review* round to the same point of view as respects Mr. Green's "Short History of the English People," which is now denounced as an insidious attack upon monarchy, aristocracy, and the Church. In another paper the Ritualists are solemnly offered the choice of conformity or excommunication; and elsewhere Mr. Swinburne's critical eccentricities are soundly rated by a writer endowed with a keen eye for paradoxes in prose, but to whom poetry itself seems a paradox. "Utilitarianism and Morality" is a dignified and temperate essay; and "The

Keppels" and "Plate and Plate Buyers" are examples of the characteristically *Quarterly* style at its best. A notice of the recent mission to Kashgar is the vehicle for a large amount of geographical, historical, and political information, very agreeably conveyed.

The *British Quarterly* is not very interesting this time. The best essay is that on Swit, couched in a genial and appreciative spirit. "The Progress of Reform in Russia" and "Dis-establishment in New England" are moderately interesting papers.

The *New Quarterly* is very good. Perhaps the most entertaining section is the editor's spirited review of the critical literature of the quarter. "The Story of Alix Fairford," by "John Danglefield," is a powerful novelette, and "His Word of Honour," by P. B. Marston, a very pretty one. Mr. Buchanan's blank verse translations from Lucretius are very good; his parallel between the Roman bard and Professor Tyndall is devoid of novelty. There are also valuable essays on "Provincial Poetry," "Ancient and Mediæval Music," and "Artemus Ward and the Humourists of America."

In the *Church Quarterly Review*, of which we have the third issue, two articles are devoted to the philosophical arguments, lately under discussion, touching the basis of theological creeds. The probability of miracles being exhibited as the evidence of a supernatural revelation is one of these topics; and the other is the presumed existence of an "Unseen Universe" transcending the perceptions of bodily sensation. Lighter, and perhaps more practical, comments are made upon the faults of Sunday School and Tract Society "goody" literature, and upon those of modern "feminine fiction," or novel written by ladies for the ladies who have nothing better to do than to read them. Several other matters are treated with a view to the clerical mind and the ecclesiastical affairs of the day.

The *Quarterly Journal of Science* contains a verbatim report of Mr. Crookes's lecture on his radiometer, together with an account of a new physical force stated to have been recently discovered in America; and an earnest protest, conveyed in a review of Mr. Mirat's recent publication, against the endeavour to import the *odium theologicum* into scientific controversy.

SKETCHES AT GIBRALTAR.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Gibraltar in the *Scrapis*, from Malta, last Saturday morning. He was received by Major-General Somerset, the Acting Governor, and had the pleasure of meeting his brother, Prince Arthur. Our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, was there, and has sent enough sketches for the illustrations we shall give next week of the festivities at a military parade at Gibraltar. In the meantime we present a few of the ordinary aspects of common life in the singularly mixed society of that famous British station and seaport town. They are from sketches we received some time ago from a valued correspondent and amateur artist, Major W. O. Canillo, R.A. The street scene is one that displays some pretty groupings of various costumes among the motley population and visitors to Gibraltar—Moors from the opposite African coast of Tangiers, Spaniards from the country beyond the "Line" which divides the rock fortress territory from the mainland, plenty of Jews, English sailors and soldiers. The popular sellers of nuts, gingerbread, and sweetmeats are seen here walking about or crouching in a cool corner. Several different classes of the inhabitants and characteristic incidents of their ways of life are shown in the page of collective sketches. The sale of eggs, of milk, and of poultry, is of course an important local traffic; the milk is that of goats, belonging to Maltese, who lead those animals to the consumer's house door, just as they do at Valletta; the cheapest eggs and chickens are brought over from the African shore. The water supply of the town and barracks is pumped up by steam-engines and machinery erected on the neutral ground, as the rock admits but few wells, and the rainfall does not fill the cisterns enough. A Spanish carriage, to be hired for a drive across the Lines, is shown in one of these sketches. The drapery figures of Spanish women, and of Jews and Jewesses, may be here compared with those of the Moorish people. Gibraltar has many such picturesque contrasts and oddities of juxtaposition at the very gate of the Mediterranean, between our British seafaring or soldiering visitors and the nations of Southern Europe or Northern Africa. The Prince of Wales has gone to meet the King of Spain at Seville, whence he proceeds to Madrid; and he is not expected at Lisbon till the first day of next month.

The council of the National Rifle Association has issued a list of the prizes to be competed for at the forthcoming meeting at Wimbledon.

An address has been presented to Sir Frederick Shaw, on his retirement from the recordership of the city of Dublin, an office which he has filled for forty-eight years.

Dr. S. S. Wesley, the well-known composer and organist, of Gloucester Cathedral, died at his residence, Palace-yard, Gloucester, on Wednesday morning.

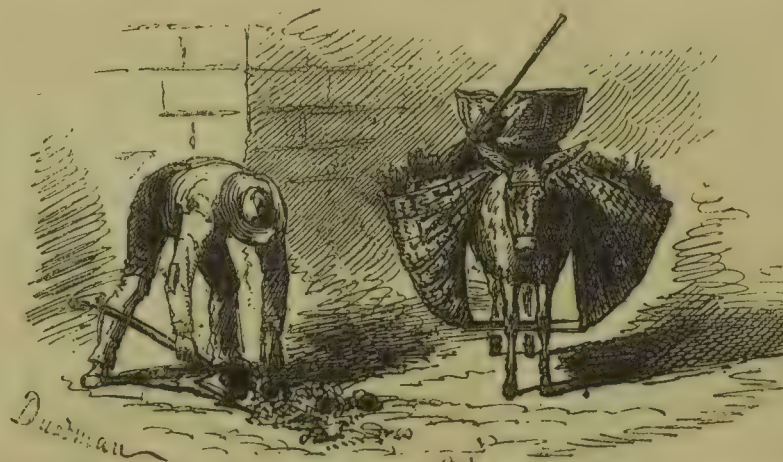
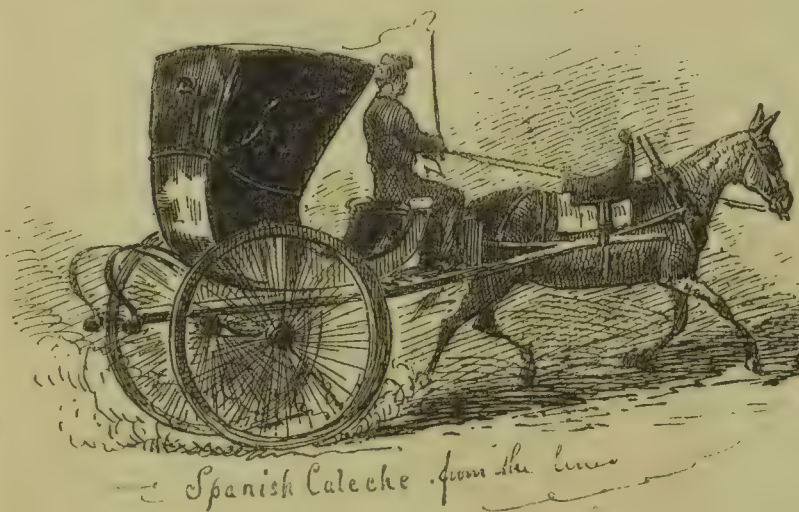
Lord Muskerry has petitioned the Irish Court of Probate for a declaration of the validity of his marriage with the Hon. Georgiana Skeffington, which took place at Edinburgh, in December, 1872.

Sir William Wright laid the foundation-stone of a new dock at Hull, on Wednesday, in presence of a large and influential attendance. The dock will be seven acres in extent. A further dock of ten acres is to be made, the ground having already been purchased.

The nomination for East Cumberland took place on Thursday. Mr. Edward Stafford Howard (Liberal) was proposed by Mr. W. E. James, of Barrock Park, and Mr. James Atkinson, Windermere. Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, of Edenhall (Conservative), was proposed by Sir Frederick Graham, of Netherby, and Mr. William Heskett, of Plumptre Hall.

The Speaker of the House of Commons addressed a meeting in the Wisbech Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday night, and spoke on the great powers of the present day, such as public opinion, which, he remarked, had been formed by the Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867. Another great power was the press, which he regarded as a reflex of public opinion. He suggested these and a variety of kindred topics as subjects for the debating society and the institute.

Speaking at the North Tawton Middle-Class School, on Wednesday, Mr. W. E. Forster dwelt particularly on the necessity for the establishment of cheap self-supporting boarding-schools for the education of the sons of farmers, and urged the desirability, meanwhile, of full advantage being taken of the education offered by the present elementary schools. He congratulated the North Tawton School on having surmounted the religious difficulty, and observed that there never was a greater mistake than to suppose that any amount of sectarian jealousy would prevent the large body of English parents desiring religious education for their children.





STREET SCENE AT GIBRALTAR.



A MALTESE MILKMAN.

LAW AND POLICE.

Some extraordinary statements were made by the witnesses in an action which occupied Chief Baron Kelly and a Bristol special jury three days. The plaintiff, Miss Matthews, a schoolmistress at Torquay, sued Mr. Mann, a stockbroker, to recover a sum of money which she had lost through investing it, as she alleged, upon the defendant's advice. It was stated that the defendant was the promoter, and afterwards the secretary, of the East Vitifer Tin Mining Company, established to develop an old mine that was worked by the Phœnicians. The plaintiff bought thirty-nine shares upon the defendant's solicitation, and lost every farthing, the shares being absolutely worthless. The directors' meetings were always opened with prayer and hymns, and at the annual meetings the defendant distributed tracts. In five years nearly £12,000 was spent on the mine, and only £700 worth of ore raised, and this, one witness said, was carried to the mine before it was taken out. The defendant told the plaintiff he should use his dividends in building almshouses and churches to the glory of God, but no dividends were ever paid. After being locked up several hours, the jury were discharged without giving a verdict.

John Seymore and Alfred Green, two men charged at the Middlesex Sessions with stealing a sovereign from a shelf behind a publican's bar by the aid of a stick prepared with some adhesive substance on the point of it, were last week sentenced, Green to ten years' penal servitude, with seven years' police surveillance—several previous convictions having been proved against him—Seymore to twelve months' hard labour.

A cab-driver, who had been guilty of misbehaviour towards a fare, has been sentenced at the Mansion House to pay a fine of £3, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

A mitigated fine of £70, with £10 costs, has been inflicted at Bow-street on Henry William Johnson, a merchant, charged with attempting to send in one of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ships certain dangerous goods without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the packages, and without giving written notice of the character of such goods to the owner of the said ship. The goods illegally sent consisted of photographic chemicals of a highly dangerous description, some of which exploded and led to the discovery of the concealment which had been made in regard to them.

Several milkvenders have been fined at the different courts for selling milk largely adulterated with water.

Mr. George Toynbee, a solicitor, of Hatherstone, Lincoln, charged at the Southwark Police Court with fraudulently representing himself as a detective officer of the Metropolitan Police, and with assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty, was finally examined before Mr. Partridge last Saturday, and explained his singular conduct by stating that, being subject to a painful disease, he had taken chloroform, under the effects of which he was acting when taken into custody. In consideration of his having been in prison two days, the magistrate fined him £3.

At the Southwark Police Court, on Saturday, John Pearson, nineteen years of age, who had accidentally shot a companion with a rifle, was committed for trial, from this court, on a charge of manslaughter, Mr. Partridge being of opinion that there had been a great amount of negligence or want of proper precaution on the part of the prisoner.

Nine colliers on strike have been sentenced, at the Chesterfield County Police Court, to imprisonment for terms varying from three weeks to two months for intimidating a number of men and preventing them from working at the Speedwell Colliery, belonging to the Stanley Coal and Iron Company.

A farmer of Whittington, near Sheffield, has been fined 40s. and costs, by the Sheffield stipendiary magistrate, for cruelty to a mare, which he was taming by electricity at a public sporting-ground. Horse-taming by electricity in Yorkshire has, it is said, been freely practised of late.

The magistrates at East Stonehouse, on Monday, sentenced fourteen of the crew of the ship Aldborough, Captain Tickle, of Liverpool, from London to Melbourne, to twelve weeks' hard labour for refusing to do duty on board. The Aldborough left London some days since with a crew of twenty all told, and anchored in the Downs. When about to sail again the prisoners refused to assist in heaving the anchor, alleging that the ship had not a sufficient crew on board. The officers, boatswain, carpenter, and three able seamen had to get up the anchor. After getting under way, the fourteen men still refused to work. They alleged nothing against the ship.

Captain Menzies, of the barque Chevalier, was fined £40 and costs, at Greenock, on Tuesday, for having gone to sea with his vessel in October last, in defiance of a Board of Trade telegram ordering that the vessel should be detained. Two Customs officers had been put on board the ship to detain her, but they were carried off on the voyage to Pensacola.

The Public Schools Racquet-Match at Prince's closed on Wednesday, when the gallies were crowded to witness the final contest between Eton and Harrow, the latter being victorious by four games to one. In nine years Harrow has won the challenge cup five times.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

During the heavy gales experienced on our east and north-east coasts, at the end of last week, the ketch Elizabeth, of Goole, bound from London to Gainsborough, with a cargo of super-phosphate, came to an anchor about five miles to the north of the Dowsing Light, when a brigantine ran into her port bow, took away her bowsprit, topmast, and yards, and disabled her; the mate was either carried overboard or sprang on board the brigantine, while the ketch stranded near Skegness, on the coast of Lincolnshire. The remainder of the crew, two in number, had to take refuge in the rigging. Fortunately, those on shore observed their perilous position, and the Skegness life-boat Herbert Ingram, of the National Institution, was launched to their assistance. Three times the boat was driven back on the beach by the heavy seas; but at last the efforts of her gallant crew to gain the wreck were successful, and thus they had the satisfaction of rescuing the two men. Again, when the iron barque Atlantic stranded on the Long Sand, the Ramsgate Harbour steam-tug Vulcan and the life-boat Bradford, the steam-tug Liverpool, of Harwich, and two Harwich smacks proceeded to her aid, and with their united help the vessel was got off and eventually brought to a safe anchorage in the Downs. The schooner Alabama, of Goole, was also seen in distress on the Woolpack Sands, on the Norfolk coast, with two men clinging to the rigging. Promptly, the Licensed Victuallers' life-boat of the National Institution proceeded to her, and arrived just in time to save the poor fellows, one of whom, however, was only rescued with great difficulty, as he had been washed out of the rigging. On the same day the schooner Wells, of Goole, was in distress off Sheringham, Norfolk, when the life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution went to her assistance. The cable was slipped, and the vessel, with the life-boat in company, was taken into Holkam Bay; when the weather had moderated, a steamer towed the schooner on to Blakeney Harbour. The life-boatmen were exposed many hours in the boat without provisions, in a very heavy gale and tremendous sea, with snow and sleet. The life-boat, to use the words of her gallant crew, "behaved nobly, and showed her powers in a way she had never an opportunity before of proving." Three days afterwards the National Institution's life-boat, the Mincing Lane, stationed at Montrose, N.B., went out to the harbour's mouth, and waited there five hours, to the assistance of sixteen of the Ferryden fishing-boats, which had been overtaken by a sudden gale, accompanied by a very heavy sea. As each boat ran in the life-boat pulled out and accompanied her through the heavy sea that was breaking on the bar. It is stated by the fishermen that but for the presence and assistance of the life-boat many of the crews would probably have hesitated in taking the bar with their small open boats until, in all probability, they would have been too late to have entered in safety, as the sea rapidly increased in violence, and the last boat had a very narrow escape indeed.

YACHTING.

The following is a programme of the racing fixtures of the Metropolitan clubs for 1876:—

May 19.—Prince of Wales's Yacht Club: First Match.—Yachts of 25 tons and under; prizes, £25 and £10; course, Erith to the Nore and back; time allowance as per rule of Yacht Racing Association. Entries May 12.

June 1.—Royal Thames: First (Cutter) Match.—First class, exceeding 41 tons; prizes, value £100 and £40 (to second); time, 41 tons to 70 tons, 20 sec. per ton; 70 to 105, 15 sec.; 105 to 140, 10 sec.; 140 and upwards, 5 sec. Second class, not exceeding 41 tons; prizes, value £60 and £30; time allowance, 30 sec. per ton; no time under 20 tons. Entries, May 25. Course, from Gravesend round the Mouse Light and back.

June 2.—Royal London.—First-class cutters exceeding 40 tons; prize, £100; course, Erith round the Nore Light and back to Rosherville. Second-class cutters, 21 to 40 tons; prize, £80; course, Erith to the Nore Light and back to Rosherville. Third-class cutters, 14 to 20 tons; prize, £40; course, from Erith round the East Buoy of Leigh Middle and back to Rosherville. Entries, May 25.

June 3.—New Thames: Cutters.—First class, exceeding 50 tons; prizes, £100 and £10. Second class, 30 and not exceeding 50 tons; prizes, £60 and £20. Third class, not exceeding 30 tons, but none to rate under 20 tons; prizes, £25 and £10. Courses: First and second classes, from Gravesend to the West Oaze Buoy and return to Gravesend; third class, Gravesend to the Nore and back. Entries, May 26.

June 6.—New Thames: Ocean-Match, from Southend to Harwich.—Prizes, £60, £40, and £30, the first vessel arriving of either rig to decide the class taking the respective prizes. Entries, May 30.

June 10.—Royal London: Ocean-Match, from the Nore to Harwich. Details hereafter. Under patronage of R.L.Y.C. and R.H.Y.C.

June 17.—Royal Thames: Schooners and Yawls.—Schooners, first class, exceeding 100 tons, prizes, £100 and £50; second class, not exceeding 100 tons, prizes, £50 and £25. Time allowance: First class, 12 sec. per ton from 100 to 150 tons, 10 sec. to 200, and no time beyond; second class, 15 sec. per ton up to 75, and 12 sec. beyond. Yawls, first class, exceeding 100 tons, prize, £100; second class, 50 tons, but not exceeding 100 tons, prize, £40. Course and time in both schooner and yawls, start from Gravesend, round the Mouse, and return. Entries for all the races, June 10.

June 19.—Royal London: Schooners and

Yawls.—Schooners' prize, £100; yawls' prize £100; course in both from Rosherville, round the Mouse Light-ship and back. Entries, June 13.

June 20.—New Thames: Schooners and Yawls.—Schooner-race open to vessels of any recognised club; prizes £100 and £40; no vessel to rate under 100 tons. Yawls (of the club): Prizes £100 and £40. Course, both for schooners and yawls, from the Lower Hope, to the Mouse Light, and back to Gravesend. Entries for both races, June 13.

June 21.—Royal Thames: Channel Match, from the Nore to Dover, open to vessels of any rig belonging to any recognised yacht club in the United Kingdom, or the New York or Havre Yacht Clubs.—First prize value £100; also a prize of £50 to the first vessel within time of each of the two other rigs; the first vessel in to determine the rig of the winner of the £100 cup; a quarter of a minute time allowance; vessels to carry boats and fittings in cruising trim; a pilot, but no extra hands allowed. Entries, June 16.

July 1.—Royal London: Fourth-class Cutters, 8 to 10 tons; prize, £20. Fifth-class, not exceeding 8 tons, prize, £10; course, Erith, round the Middle Bligh Buoy, and back. Entries, June 26.

July 3.—Prince of Wales: Second Match.—Yachts of 15 tons and under.

July 15.—Prince of Wales: Handicap Match, from Gravesend to Ramsgate.—Yachts in cruising trim, open to yachts of any tonnage of any recognised club.

July 17.—Royal London: Handicap Match.—First prize, value £25, presented by Mr. W. H. Trego; second prize, £10, presented by Mr. E. Sewell Bulmer. Course, from Ramsgate to Boulogne, yachts to sail in cruising trim. Entries, July 10.

Both in value of prizes and amount of sport this is the finest list ever seen.

Viscount Hill, after being Master of the Shropshire Hounds for the last ten years, has resigned that position, and will be succeeded by Sir Vincent Corbett.

The cricket-match played at Nottingham between the Notts Eleven and Twenty-two Colts of the county ended in a draw, time not allowing it to be played out. The same result attended the match at Derby between Eleven of Derbyshire and Twenty Colts of the county.

There was a brilliant field, on Monday, at the meet of her Majesty's staghounds at Maidenhead Thicket, headed by his Royal Highness Prince Christian. The stag turned out was an untired one from Windsor Great Park.

City of London, south side of Cornhill, at the corner of Gracechurch-street.—An important Freehold Property, occupying one of the best sites in the City, possessing an area of nearly 100 superficial feet, with vacant possession at Michaelmas next.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY and ROYWOOD have received instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MALET TOWER, 10, MARK LANE, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, the highly valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, consisting of a large and commodious house, with a garden of about 1½ acres, and a detached outbuilding, situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and well adapted for any purpose where great publicity, and of the highest character, and is estimated to be worth on the present value at least £20,000 per annum. Printed particulars, with Plans, may be had of Messrs. Cutler and Co., Solicitors, 10, King-street, St. James's, S.W.; at the Mart; and of the Auctioneers, No. 10, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's, E.C.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.

Persons of any age, however bad their writing, may, in Eight Easy Lessons, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Book-keeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, Banking, and Mercantile Offices, Arithmetic, Shortland, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMART, at his sole Institution, 57a, Quadrant, Regent-street.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 24, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nipper's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices 4s. to £10. 10s. to £20. 20s. to £40. 40s. to £60. 60s. to £80. 80s. to £100. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES & McCULLOUGH, as above.

LAWN MOWERS AND GARDEN TOOLS.

DEANE and CO.'S Season 1876 priced Catalogue, post-free. 1. Lawn Mowers, from £10 to £25. 2. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 3. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 4. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 5. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 6. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 7. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 8. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 9. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 10. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 11. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 12. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 13. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 14. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 15. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 16. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 17. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 18. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 19. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 20. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 21. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 22. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 23. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 24. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 25. Garden Engines, from £10 to £25. 26. 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ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MALTA.



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 98TH REGIMENT BY THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MALTA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MALTA.

The sketches of proceedings at Malta upon the occasion of the visit of his Royal Highness to that British island and fortress in the Mediterranean are furnished by our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, on his way home from India. The Prince's arrival and his conveyance to land from the *Serapis*, in the harbour of Valetta, on the 6th inst., must be noticed in the first instance. It was a very brilliant scene. The flags on the ironclads and shipping and in many parts of the town, the multitudes of people at every point, the rolling masses of smoke from the guns, combined with the effect of their sounds, as well as the multitude of bells which clanged forth a welcome that morning, assisted to produce an impression which those who were present will not forget. The chief gathering of Maltese society was at Marsa, the place where his Royal Highness was to land. Here a beautiful pavilion, hung inside and out with crimson silk damask, fringed with gold, with the words "Welcome to the Prince of Wales" on the front, and guarded by four figures in black armour, had been erected. The floor was covered with a Persian carpet, and on a dais stood a throne of historic interest, since it was that on which Queen Adelaide sat when she visited Malta. The steps from the water's edge to the pavilion were covered with crimson cloth. Outside this erection were ranged the deputations from Valetta, Nottabile, Vittoriosa, Lenglea, Cospinea, Floriana, and other villages, and a guard of honour, with band furnished by the 42nd Royal Highlanders. Fronting the land side of the pavilion was erected a grand stand, covered with scarlet cloth, from which a good view was obtained of the Prince's landing. At a quarter to twelve the Prince left the *Serapis* in his state barge, rowed by ten sailors, with the Royal Standard in the bow and a blue silk canopy. The procession of boats was as follows:—First, the Governor and staff in his barge, followed by another with the Chief Secretary, Crown Advocate, and others, arrived and landed to receive his Royal Highness. His barge was preceded by a boat with the members of his suite, and followed by the Admirals and Captains of the fleet. The spectacle at this moment was one never to be forgotten, the ships all with yards manned, and saluting, each crew as the Royal party passed giving three hearty cheers, such as British bluejackets only can give. The line of route was guarded by the boats of the fleet. When the Prince arrived at the landing-place the cheers that burst forth from all sides were deafening. He stepped on to the dais and stood in front of the throne, when the Hon. Mr. Cachia Zammit, the senior of the elected members of the Council, read an address, to which the Prince listened with evident interest and attention. This being finished, the address, which was beautifully illuminated on parchment and inclosed in a solid silver case, covered with crimson velvet, enriched by Maltese silver filigree-work at the ends and a Prince's plume in the centre, was then handed by Mr. Zammit to his Royal Highness. The Prince read his reply, upon which he addressed a word of compliment to the reader of the address and warmly shook hands with him. The members of the Council and other distinguished persons were then presented by the Governor, after which the Prince stepped into his carriage, with a salute from the guard of honour, the National Anthem, and a salute from the *Porte des Bombes*. The procession moved on towards Valetta, preceded by the deputations from the towns and villages, with their banners and bands, their leaders wearing scarves of red and white silk, fringed with gold. After the Royal carriage came the members of the Council, in carriages; and as the procession wended its way up the hill towards the *Porte des Bombes* it was joined by the students of the University with their band, and further on by the deputations from the Agrarian Society and the Society of Arts. The road along the whole line of route was densely thronged with people in all costumes—ladies with the national Maltese faldetta, or black hood, over their heads, gangs of coalheavers from the Marsa, Arabs and Greeks in their picturesque dresses—people of all nations, from the swarthy inhabitants of Ethiopia to the fair-haired Germans. At every available corner along the route were stands literally packed with spectators, naval and military officers in full dress, and civilians and handsomely-dressed ladies. On the arrival of his Royal Highness opposite the Maglio, or Floriana Gardens, the pupils of the primary schools and the Orphan Asylum, who had been assembled there, sang the National and Prince's Anthems, to listen to which the Prince graciously stopped the procession, and repeatedly bowed.

At noon of the next day his Royal Highness presented new colours to the 98th Regiment, and the ceremony was conducted with minute elaboration of detail, but we need not recount the various marchings and countermarchings across the front in slow time and in quick time, and all the other evolutions. The Prince, with the Governor, rode on to the Floriana parade-ground precisely at the appointed hour, and was received with a Royal salute. His Royal Highness rode the same charger which he has used for military duties all through his Indian expedition. The 98th, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, was drawn up in line to receive the Prince. As soon as he with his own staff and that of the Governor and of the garrison of Malta had taken up positions at the saluting-point, the elaborate evolutions connected with the presentation of colours began. When the regiment had formed three sides of a square, and the new colours were displayed on the stacked drums, the Prince advanced into the square. The religious part of the ceremony was begun by the band singing, with great taste and feeling, a hymn specially composed for the occasion, the tone of which may be judged from the following stanza:—

Through fire and steel, 'mid weal or woe,
Unwavering and in faith,
Wherever these sacred banners go,
We'll follow to the death.

The colours were consecrated by the Bishop of Gibraltar in full canonicals. On the conclusion of the religious service the Prince, with a few appropriate observations, presented the new colours to the two junior Lieutenants of the regiment, who received them kneeling. The regiment afterwards marched past by companies with admirable precision. The 98th was Sir Colin Campbell's favourite corps, and did good service in China and the Punjab. It bears no distinctive appellation, though it was known as the Prince of Wales's Tipperary Regiment when it was first raised. The march past of 4000 of the garrison, including Artillery, British and Maltese, the 42nd Highlanders, 71st, 74th, and 101st Regiments, showed that discipline and drill are well attended to. The Prince lunched with the 98th Regiment, and attended a ball at the Malta Union Club in the evening, after a state dinner at the Palace.

The Maltese themselves have been placed so long under foreign Governments who have ruled the island that the idea of nationality can scarcely be said to exist among them. Their strong devotion to the Catholic Church made them revolt against the French during the very short period the island was held by Napoleon. It led to their acceptance of the British rule, which began by the surrender of Malta by the French to his Britannic Majesty on Sept. 5, 1800. This was confirmed by the Peace of Amiens in 1814, and the island has from that time been our most important possession in the Mediterranean.

As it is on the highway to India its value to us is great. The Greeks, the Carthaginians, and the Romans had each their turn of being masters of Malta. The Goths even found their way to the island in A.D. 506, and the Arabs held it for about two centuries. It then passed through different hands until it fell to that of Charles V., who made it over to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1530.

Our Artist writes as follows concerning his sketch of a Maltese milkman:—"A complete cure to prevent the adulteration of London milk would be to adopt the Maltese custom of bringing the cow or goat to the door, and having the article direct from the animal. It is a plan which has much to recommend it: there is no need for cans; the cost or trouble of carrying the milk is done away with; and it would add a new and picturesque feature to the streets of London. In the morning here men may be seen with goats following them along the streets of Valetta. These men give an occasional cry, which may be 'milk;' and when a door opens and a girl with a jug appears, one of the goats is called, and submits patiently to have her ample udders squeezed into the dish. These goats follow the man, after the manner of flocks in the East, and they seem to be well up in all the details of the milk trade, and to know the particular doors where they will be wanted."

The ancient Palace of the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John at Malta is now that of the British Governor. It is situated on the summit of the hilly ridge occupied by the town of Valetta, and extends over a square space of 250 ft. The front outer wall has an elegant balcony, covered with glass, along its whole length, behind which are the windows of the principal halls; a lofty and massive square tower rises at one end of the building. The two large interior squares are planted with orange and lemon trees. A handsome long ball-room, drawing-room, and other saloons, furnished in the antique style, and interesting picture-galleries, the Council Chamber with its fine Gobelin tapestry, and the Armoury, 250 ft. long, which contains a very fine collection of old weapons and armour, invite the inspection of visitors to this historic palace of Malta.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Fra Diavolo," as given on Thursday week, included a repetition of Mdle. Thalberg's performance as Zerlina, the second character in which she appeared last season, after her debut as another Zerlina in "Don Giovanni." In the representation now referred to of Auber's charming opera, Signor de Sanctis essayed the part of the brigand chief—with scarcely as much success as he had previously obtained in other characters. The exceptional severity of the weather, however, may well have accounted for some degree of repressive influence. The chief effect of the evening was that of Zerlina's aria at the beginning of the second act, which was brilliantly sung by Mdle. Thalberg. The cast otherwise was also as before, including Signor Ciampi and Mdle. Scalchi as Lord and Lady Koburg, and Signori Capponi and Tagliacoco as the two subordinate bandits.

On Saturday "La Traviata" was given, with the debut of Mdle. Rosavella as Violetta, the young lady having, it was stated, made her first appearance on any stage on this occasion. The singer (who comes from America) has great natural advantages, in personal appearance and voice, and can scarcely fail, with study and experience, to attain a high position. Considering her total want of theatrical experience, her manner and bearing were much less awkward than might have been anticipated, especially after the nervousness of her first entry began to subside. Her delivery of the scena "Ah fors'è lui"—particularly of the closing "allegro brillante," with its bravura passages and extreme high notes—called forth enthusiastic applause. There was much merit, too, in the performance of Mdle. Rosavella in the following scenes of sentiment and passion; and the debut was, altogether, a decided success. Signor de Sanctis was the Alfredo, Signor Graziani the elder Germont, and the subordinate characters were also as before.

On Monday Signor Ghilberti made a successful first appearance on any stage, as Sarastro, in "Il Flauto Magico." This gentleman has a resonant bass voice, which told with much effect, particularly in the air "Qui sdegno," his delivery of which was received with great applause. Signor Ghilberti apparently has youth in his favour, and will probably justify, by assiduous study, the favourable reception accorded to him on Monday. The cast of the opera, otherwise, included, as before, Mdle. D'Angeri, as Pamina; Mdle. Marimon, as Astrifiamante; Signor Cotogni, as Papageno; Signor Pavani, as Tamino, &c.

On Tuesday "La Traviata" was repeated, with the second appearance of Mdle. Rosavella as Violetta.

Thursday was to bring back Mdle. Albani, as Elvira in "I Puritani." Of this event we must speak next week. For yesterday (Friday) "Don Giovanni" was announced; and for this (Saturday) evening "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mdle. Albani as the heroine. Wagner's "Tannhäuser" is to be produced on May 6.

We shall soon have to add to this portion of our musical record by noticing the proceedings of Her Majesty's Opera, the new season of which, as already mentioned, begins at Drury-Lane Theatre on Saturday next.

The twenty-sixth of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts took place last week, leaving only the usual supplemental performance for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor, to complete the twentieth season. Last Saturday's programme was of very strong interest, two works having been given for the first time in England. These were Schumann's "Festival Overture," op. 123; and Brahms's cantata, "Rinaldo." The overture—which is written for orchestra and chorus—was composed for the Lower Rhine Festival of 1853, and introduces the popular "Rheinwein Lied," which is effectively treated. The work, however, is not among the most important of Schumann's productions. The cantata, on the other hand, is one of the most interesting of Brahms's larger works. The original text is by Goethe (the English translation by the Rev. J. P. Metcalfe), and the music is laid out for orchestra, chorus, and tenor solo—the portions for the solo voice being distinguished by much expressive melody, while the choral and orchestral writing contains a great deal that is masterly and highly effective. With the exception of the excellent singing of Mr. E. Lloyd in the tenor solos, the performance was far from satisfactory, the recent severe weather having interfered with the attendance of many of the chorists at the last rehearsal, as stated by Mr. Manns in a printed notice. On account of this, and of the omission of the final chorus, we look forward with interest to a repetition of the cantata complete, and under more favourable conditions. Mendelssohn's fine Festgesang "To the Sons of Art" (for male voices with accompanying brass instruments) was another specialty of the concert. In the three works referred to, the good singing of the "London Vocal Union" was a valuable accessory. This quartet-party

also gave a part-song and a madrigal, both which were encored. Vocal solos were sung by Mdle. Ida Corani, and Auber's overture to "Zanetta" concluded the selection. The programme of Mr. Mann's benefit concert to-day (Saturday) includes the first performance of a duet for harp and piano-forte by Mendelssohn, in addition to other interesting features.

The comic opera, entitled "The Sultan of Mocha," the music by Mr. Alfred Cellier, was given, for the first time in London, at the St. James's Theatre on Monday. The piece had previously been performed with success at Manchester, and was again well received; among the pieces that were much applauded having been the solo and chorus, "He is returning;" the song, "The lass that waits for Peter;" the chorus at the end of the second act; the song, "Woman's rights;" the chorus, "O Caspian;" and the barcarolle, "My boat is on the shore." Mr. Cellier himself conducted, and the principal characters were well filled by Miss Constance Loseby, and Messrs. E. Connell, H. Corri, G. W. Anson, and A. Brenner.

The following competitions for scholarships at the Royal Academy of Music took place last week:—The Sterndale Bennett Scholarship was founded by subscription as a testimonial to the late Sir Sterndale Bennett, principal of the Royal Academy of Music from 1866 to 1875, and is open for competition to British-born subjects biennially in any branch of music to male candidates between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years. There were nine candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to Mr. Tom Silver. The Sir Francis Goldsmid Scholarship—two years' free education in the Royal Academy of Music for female pianists between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, who can show the greatest promise of artistic excellence—was awarded to Miss Clara Cooper. Miss Kate Robinson was highly commended. There were thirty-five candidates. The Parepa-Rosa Scholarship, founded by M. Carl Rosa, in memory of his late wife, consists of two years' free musical education in the Royal Academy of Music, and is to be contended for by British-born female vocalists, not having been students at the Academy, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two years. There were twenty-two candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to Miss Clara Samuëll. Miss Ida Patterson and Miss Ethel Winthrop were highly commended. Another contest was for the Professors' Scholarship, founded by the professors and their friends, for the advancement of orchestral studies, two years' free musical education in the Royal Academy of Music being awarded to the best player on the violin and the best player on any other orchestral instrument. There were eight candidates, and the results were as follow:—For the violin, Miss Julia de Notre; Miss Ada Brand being highly commended. For the double bass, Mr. Alfred Harper.

In support of the National Training School for Music a meeting—presided over by the Mayor—took place, last week, in Leeds. Mr. Lionel Benson, on behalf of the Society of Arts, having explained the scheme, several Leeds gentlemen promised scholarships. Mr. W. Beckett Denison, M.P., promised one for five years, Mr. Sewell promised to found two, and Mr. A. Ramsden one. It has been arranged that the competition for the ten scholarships given by the Corporation of London in the National Training School for Music, and for others contributed by some of the City companies, the Sheriffs, Messrs. Rothschild, and various private donors, shall begin on Monday next at the Mansion House, where rooms have been placed at the disposal of the City committee for the purpose by the Lord Mayor. Should the competition extend over a week, it will then be continued at Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge. The examiners are Mr. John Hullah, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, and Mr. W. C. Cusins. The candidates will, it is expected, be close upon 300 in number. The use of the organ of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, has been granted to the committee. The subjects of examination in each case will be reading aloud, recitation, and writing from dictation; musical notation and the elementary principles of music; and reading and playing on some instrument at sight, or singing at sight, or composition. The training school will be formally opened for the reception of the pupils on May 2.

Madame Schumann gave a pianoforte recital (the only one this season), at St. James's Hall, on Thursday afternoon, when the programme consisted of a varied and interesting selection. Miss Agnes Zimmermann and Signor Piatti also contributed to some of the performances. Mdle. Thekla Friedländer was the vocalist.

A miscellaneous concert (under the patronage of the Duchess and the Duke of Teck, &c.), in aid of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, took place at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening, the programme having included the names of several eminent artists. The charity referred to at present supports forty-two pensioners, and the object of the concert was to place more candidates on the fund. The whole of the proceeds will be handed over to the institution, as the entire cost of the concert was borne by Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock, of Wells-street, Oxford-street. Mr. J. T. Peacock (of that firm) carried out the arrangements.

At the symphony competition instituted by the Alexandra Palace Company the first prize has been awarded to Francis Davenport, and the second to C. Villiers Stanford.

The forty-fourth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society is to close next Friday with performances of Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

At the seventh monthly meeting of the Musical Association, on May 1, a paper will be read by Professor W. Gylls Adams, F.R.S., on the Musical Inventions and Discoveries of the late Sir Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S.

Herr Anton Rubinstein will give four pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on the mornings of May 3, 10, 16, and 23.

The Prince's Theatre at Bradford has just been opened the Carl Rosa Opera company having commenced a six-nights' engagement there. The theatre has been built by a limited liability company on the site formerly occupied by a church. The auditorium will seat 3000 persons.

THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

The drama of "Queen Mary" has employed more pens than that of the Laureate. It was not neglected by Elizabethan dramatists, who saw in the character of the bigoted Queen a study which might repay the labour of the competent playwright. Decker and Webster drew her portrait in a rough and ready play, entitled "The famous history of Sir Thomas Wyatt," and Thomas Heywood in another of similar quality, entitled, curiously enough, "If you know not me, you know nobody; or, The Troubles of Queen Elizabeth." In the latter there are several pathetic passages; in both there is a fair sprinkling of poetic embellishment. These two plays have lately been opportunely reprinted by Mr. Pickering, with a capital essay by Mr. William John Blow; and the reader will do well to peruse these two old works in connection with the new one, in which he will find similarities as well as differences. The Laureate, however, has taken a broader and higher view of

the subject. Everywhere he reminds his reader of the history of the period, and the philosophy of the development which Mary sought to prevent. We are made to see how vain reaction is against what Wordsworth calls "the stream of tendency," when that has regularly set in. It may be, no doubt, for a time impeded; but then it only tries back, and makes a more circuitous channel for its flow, which after brief delay arrives at the bourne for which it was from the first destined. Mr. Tennyson has exceeded the usual limits of stage-treatment, and trusted greatly to the sympathies of an English audience with the subject, who he thought would not fail to recognise its truth, and be delighted with a delineation in which thought was exercised and memory invoked. He has sought to elevate the stage and the audience to the theme, and not to reduce the theme to the level of conventional technicalities, so to call them, so as to reconcile it to the usages of the boards or the tastes of a miscellaneous audience, who simply seek amusement, utterly regardless of the interests of history and philosophy. There is in such a dealing with the incidents a laudable ambition of an appeal to the intelligent which would ultimately react upon the general public, less anxious for literal accuracy in the illustration of precise ideas, and thus educate the public mind by a definite and logical representation designed for the instruction and edification of those who cannot for themselves make an exact science of literature. We can never be sufficiently grateful to a dramatic poet who willingly encounters the difficulties of such a task, sacrificing, too, his immediate popularity for the securing of an ulterior fame which shall endow his work with an immortal existence. Nor has the poet shrunk from the duty of fully representing the complexity of the character of the heroine. The piety as well as the bloodthirstiness of her bigotry is most conscientiously set forth, and we are cunningly led on by the poet's art to pity where we condemn. The skill of the dramatic delineation in this respect is infinitely nice, distinguishing between opposite motives, and also blending them in a combined operation which adds to their strength and force, and invites the spectator to a psychological analysis of the peculiar individuality which the poet has so elaborately created. To show the antipathy, and in it the sympathy, which makes the religious sentiment at once repulsive and attractive, requires the subtlety of a great master in the portraiture of dramatic character. The part of Philip, likewise, is equally mixed. His self-importance is amusingly indicated, together with the relative importance of his position and its correspondent responsibilities, all leading to monstrous errors in practice, making the highest criminality the outcome of a sacred element, from a mistaken estimate of conscience and duty. In both the horrible tendencies of superstition are fiercely indicated, and delivered over to the righteous hatred of those whose religion has not only a traditional but a rational basis. Here, in fact, is the great and valuable moral benefit to be derived from the performance of the Laureate's drama. The wooing, wedding, and matrimonial experience of this extraordinary Royal couple, whom he has painted with such masterly power, are full of warning. Making others as miserable as they can by their narrow-minded and ferocious bigotry, they make each other, if possible, more so; and Philip anticipates the death of the Queen with satisfaction, even if he does not hasten it by his hints to her physician. After her desertion, her mind evidently suffers, and is hag-ridden by a maniacal idea. She seeks consolation, but, instead of listening to it when invoked, her fancy dwells on the persecution of heretics. Thus she answers Lady Clarence, who has told her the tale of her happiest hour:—

O God! I have been too slack, too slack;
There are Hot Gospellers even among our guards—
Nobles we dared not touch. We have but burnt
The heretic priest, workmen, and women and children.
Wet, famine, ague, fever, storm, wreck, wrath,
We have so played the coward; but, by God's grace,
We'll follow Philip's leading, and set up
The Holy Office here—garner the wheat,
And burn the tares with unquenchable fire!
Burn!—
Fie, what a savour! tell the cooks to close
The doors of all the offices below.

This is followed by visions which haunt her of her victims; and in conclusion, in her rage and despair she stabs the portrait of her tyrant and faithless husband. In these days, when theological controversy shows a tendency to revive with much of its old bitterness, such an exhibition of the Nemesis with which selfish intolerance is likely to be visited is full of instruction. We can only regard Philip and Mary as mad people, whose conduct is amenable to no rational laws, and their reign but the irony of government. In the preparation of this great historical drama for the stage extensive liberties have been taken with the original text and the stage-arrangement. It has been found possible to contain the action within two scenes in each act, and thus to obviate the inexpediency of a frequent change of place, which always militates against the dramatic effect of tragedy, though much practised by our elder dramatists. The inevitable abridgment to which the play has been subjected has not only caused the omission of many scenes, but of many important characters. We miss Cardinal Pole, an exquisitely well-drawn part, Archbishop Cranmer, Sir Thomas Wyatt, and others of no little significance. The stage-action is indeed confined to the fortunes of Elizabeth, Mary, and Philip, and the great acting is limited to their efforts. The first was admirably interpreted by Miss Virginia Francis, who performed with so much grace, intention, and discretion, that the part was as thoroughly intelligible as it was truthful. Philip also was cunningly portrayed by Mr. Irving. The historical man stood before us, with his lofty but perverted purposes, conscientiously wilful, a honest hypocrite, and a malignant fanatic. Thoroughly Spanish, too, not seldom does he offend the national prejudices of the island-queen whom he has wedded, and thus brings out points in her character which command sympathy. In reply to one of his despotic propositions she exclaims, "I am English Queen, not Roman Emperor," and brought down the house in a thunder of applause more than once repeated. We should not wonder if the nightly reception of the sentiment should have something to do with the final settlement of this vexed question. The character of Mary was illustrated by Mrs. Crowe in the highest style of dramatic art. From the beginning to the end she had set and maintained the tone of her delivery at a high standard, and the result was a decidedly fine impersonation of an historical ideal. Nothing more masterly can be conceived than her performance throughout. The final scene in its tragic intensity has never been surpassed. We have also to commend Mr. Brooke as the Spanish Ambassador, Simon Renard. Much of the realisation of the scene was due to his careful and discriminating style, which was equally elegant and forcible. What struck the audience most was the number of salient points that transpired in the dialogue, which is at once natural and poetical. Many of the lines had the true dramatic ring, and hit at once the mark. The success of "Queen Mary" decides for the present the eligibility of true and pure poetry for the stage. Notwithstanding the nature of the interest, which on many accounts is exceptionally revolting, the speeches were one and all listened to with great pleasure, and the liveliest sympathy was felt by the audience

for the beauty of the poetic composition. From the night of the production of this tragedy we ought to be able to date a new era for the poetic drama.

EASTER PIECES.

The season has been rich in Easter dramas, in numbers and length exceeding ordinary calculation. The first in order of notice is a nautical play at the SURRY, which, under the management of Mr. William Holland, has recovered its transpontine reputation. The work, which is in three acts, is entitled "From Stem to Stern," and is from the pen of Mr. Frederick Hay. The hero of the piece is named Tom Marline, the victim of a villain called Mr. Crampton, who fixes on him suspicion of murder and robbery. For a long period this scoundrel follows the unfortunate mariner as his evil genius. Susan Ryder, who is in love with him, is entangled in the plots invented by this rascal, who intercepts the correspondence of the lovers. The piece derives its title from the concluding incident. Crampton meets his fate on board the Nemesis. In his endeavour to escape from a detective he is pursued from the stem to the stern of the vessel, and then jumps into the water, where he becomes entangled in the screw, by which he is crushed to death. The hero and heroine are efficiently represented by Mr. James Fernandez and Miss Furtado; the other characters are well cast. The exciting interest of the story carries the piece through, which may be recorded as a fair Surrey success.

At the ADELPHI, great exertions have been made to provide a drama that should command success, entitled "Struck Oil," the meaning of which is not at first very obvious. It is of American origin, and has reference to two American-Dutch characters to whom the term is applicable, Mr. J. C. Williamson and Miss Maggie Moore representing two eccentrics possessed of pathos and humour, and a peculiar style of pronunciation. The subtitle of the drama is, indeed, "the Pennsylvania Dutchman," and the strong point of the piece is not its ingenuity or its novelty, but the character-acting for which it supplies the medium or occasion. The action takes place during the American Civil War, and presents a certain shoe-maker, John Stofel, with his second wife and a hoydenish daughter, and also one Deacon Skinner, whose substitute Stofel becomes in the conception. Skinner takes advantage of his absence, and endeavours to recover possession of a farm which he had granted to Stofel as a consideration for his services, and which proves to be the bed of valuable oil-wells. The Dutch accent is given in perfection by Maggie Moore, and her dancing is incomparable. Mr. Emery has a comic part in the piece, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon, as Stofel's wife, distinguished herself as usual as an artiste of unquestionable merit.

At the PRINCE OF WALES's a new drama in three acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "Wrinkles; a Tale of Time," was produced on Saturday. How far is the public guided by caprice in its judgments, and how far by a just appreciation of merit, is a problem difficult of solution. It is not the first time we have had occasion to admit the enigma. At the best, success is but ephemeral, subject as it is to the controlling influence of extraneous circumstances. An illustration of this may be found in the reception of Mr. Byron's new drama. It cannot be called a success; judged of by a purely artistic standard, it ought not to be pronounced a failure. It has some merits, much of the dialogue and many of the puns being in the author's best vein. The story is interesting, but in parts tortuous and freighted with extraneous matter, which accounts somewhat for the expressed dissatisfaction of the audience, though not sufficient, in our estimation, to justify the stern verdict of disapproval delivered on the night of its first representation. A short synopsis of the story is as follows:—Harold Carre, being in love with his father's ward, Kate Rayner, who is betrothed to his cousin, Wilfred Gordon, determines to possess her at any cost. He accordingly sets himself to sow dissension between the lovers, and effects his object. Twenty years elapse. After marrying Harold, who, on the death of his father, has come into possession of the family estates, Kate dies, leaving behind an only child, a daughter, who is named after her, and who bears a striking resemblance to her mother. The new Kate is betrothed to a young midshipman, by name Fred Lynton. An old acquaintance now appears upon the scene—one Blewitt, who conveys to Harold the startling intelligence that the estates he has so long enjoyed possession of belong in reality to his cousin, Wilfred Gordon. A complication ensues, which is brought to a happy termination by the generosity of Wilfred, who allows his cousin to retain possession of the coveted acres. The play is well mounted and adequately acted, Miss Wilton sustaining a rôle which but for her admirable rendering would be of subordinate interest. We hope the piece will have a better reception in the future.

At the STRAND, Mr. Burnand's celebrated burlesque, "L'Africaine," was substituted for "Cracked Heads," the other performances, "A Lesson in Love" and "The Rival Othellos," being retained. At the CRITICUM an entire change of bill has been effected, and, instead of the old programme, we have a new farce, a new comic play, derived from the French, and a new burlesque. The play demands most attention, and is entitled "The Great Divorce Case." Mr. C. Wyndham, as Geoffrey Gordon, and Mr. J. Clarke, as Samuel Pilkie, are involved in all manner of complications, which excite uproarious mirth. The burlesque is entitled "Robin Hood; or, the Maid that was Arch, and the Youth that was Archer." As the farce, though called new, was not new in fact, the mention of its title, "The Wall of China," will suffice. The most costly spectacle of the day is that at the ALHAMBRA, consisting of Offenbach's "La Voyage dans la Lune," with the original libretto of MM. Letterier, Vanloo, and Mortier, as adapted by Mr. H. S. Leigh, and the addition of elaborate ballets, in which Mlle. Pitteri and Mlle. Pertoldi delight the spectators with some exquisite dancing. The most ambitious essay, however, has been made at the GLOBE, with a five-act drama by Wilkie Collins, founded on his celebrated novel "Armada," and entitled "Miss Gwilt." The heroine is impersonated by Miss Ada Cavendish, who has already won much commendation in the character by her performance of it in the country. Great and intense interest accompanies the action of the piece; nevertheless, it requires much compression. Reduced to four acts, there is still a superabundance of detail. The cast is altogether strong, that of Dr. Downward by Mr. Arthur Cecil being remarkably so. The catastrophe, though striking, is more curious than picturesque. Great praise is due to the actress for her judicious and powerful realisation of a peculiar situation. At the CRYSTAL PALACE a spectacular burlesque, "St. George and the Dragon," and at the ALEXANDRA the extravaganza of "Turco the Terrible," are designed for the attractions of the latter palace. A new entertainment of great interest opened on Wednesday week in the circus, which forms so prominent a feature in the gardens. It is now the scene of an exhibition directed by Herr Brockman, who, under the patronage of the Emperor of Germany, has recently won high honours at Berlin with his troupe of dogs, monkeys, ponies and goats; to which we must add a big elephant with extraordinary sagacity. All these animals "imitate humanity" not "abominably," but amusingly enough. The monkeys are in costume, and stop at an inn for

refreshment, where they are waited upon by the landlord; the whole party manifest much humour, and mock human intelligence by their antics, at which men and women, and particularly children, are fain to laugh immoderately. A female monkey represents a travelling dancer, and proved to be graceful as well as agile. There is also a wonderful goat, that manages to stand on the narrow apex of a pyramid piled on the necks of bottles. Slack and tight rope dancing were likewise among the monkey feats, which were calculated to astonish. The tricks of the elephant we must leave undescribed: nor can we attempt to give a satisfactory account of some small ponies, whose behaviour in the ring exceeds all praise. Herr Brockmann merits the utmost success, and will find much patronage with holiday audiences. At the AQUARIUM, a new theatre, built on the site of the famous Cock Tavern, in the neighbourhood of Westminster Abbey, and opened by Mr. Edgar Bruce, with the company lately performing at the Globe, the Dickens drama of "Jo" was performed on Saturday.

Mr. Charles Mathews, having returned to England, appeared on Monday at the Gaiety in his favourite character, "My Awful Dad."

Holiday was almost universally kept by the middle and working classes on Easter Monday in the metropolis. During the day vast numbers of people were abroad, and all the local railways were busy carrying pleasure-seekers to the suburban places of open-air resort; while, in the evening, most of the theatres and concert-halls were thronged with visitors.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Some pianoforte music recently published by Messrs. Metzler and Co. will be worthy of attention by players in want of brilliant and showy pieces presenting no excessive difficulties. That skilful pianist Signor A. Rendano contributes two very agreeable morceaux—"Message de la Paysanne" and "Rève du Paysanne," each possessing much individuality of character.

"Three Styriennes," by Ferdinand Wallerstein, entitled, respectively, "Alpengruss," "Zitherlied," and "Sennertanz," are very effective embodiments of a national dance form. Some transcriptions also deserve favourable mention. These are the Scotch air "The lass of Gowrie," well treated with elaborations and ornamental passages by Mr. J. T. Trekkell; a piquant "Air de Ballet," from the grand ballet of "Minerva," arranged by Mr. Hamilton Clarke; and "La Garde Passe," chorus by Grétry, effectively transcribed by M. Mortier de Fontaine. These are likewise published by Messrs. Metzler, as also are several new songs, from among which we may particularly distinguish Mr. Henry Smart's charming setting of some sentimental lines by Mr. G. T. Metzler, entitled "The Child's Dream." This piece is especially suitable to a contralto or mezzo-soprano voice, and cannot fail to be effective if sung with expression. "The Lay of the Cross," by Miss Virginia Gabriel, offers good scope for vocal declamation in the serious style.

From Messrs. Ashdown and Parry we have a series of effective pianoforte pieces, in the brilliant style appropriate for drawing-room performance. They consist of a cleverly written "Cantilene en forme d'Etude," by M. Alexandre Billet; "Rhapsodie," "Rigoletto" (a very effective operatic fantasia), and "Quatre Bras" (a spirited "marche militaire"), all by Mr. Sydney Smith; three characteristic movements in the old dance style, "Le Trianon" (gavotte), "Bourrée," and "La Dauphine" (minuet), by T. Trekkell; and a good transcription, by Jules Brissac, of a "Sarabande" and "Gigue" of Corelli.

Miss Virginia Gabriel is indefatigable in the production of new songs, two of which, recently issued by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, may well compare with most of her previous productions of the kind. "The Old Journal" and "Far away in the West" are effective settings of sentimental lines, the first being somewhat declamatory in style, the second more regular in the flow of its melody. The name of Franz Abt has long been known as that of one of the most successful of composers of drawing-room songs. "Angels are watching" will please the admirers of his previous productions by the suavity of the vocal melody and the effective contrast of the accompaniment. Other names already favourably known as producers of songs and ballads are those of Louisa Gray and Alfred Plumptre, from the first of whom we have "My Little Sister," a song that is highly expressive although extremely simple; from the second, "We'll meet again," a very pretty romance, and "My true love hath my heart," a successful setting of lines by Sir Philip Sidney. All these pieces are published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, who have also issued Jules Richard's "Easy Method for the Pianoforte," a cheap and comprehensive manual for instruction in the art of performing on that instrument.

The officers and men of the Hull Coastguard district have made handsome presents to the three fisher-girls of Cresswell—Margaret Brown, Isabella Dawson Armstrong, and Mary Brown—whose efforts to save the crew of the stranded steamship Gustave will not have been forgotten.

According to a Parliamentary paper, there are in the Royal Navy 32,361 persons of the Church of England—22,816 seamen and 9545 marines. Of Presbyterians 1612—1150 seamen and 462 marines; while of "other Protestants," 3970—2675 being seamen and 1295 marines. There are 4852 Roman Catholics, of which 3886 are seamen and 966 marines.

The Easter Monday Home-Rule demonstration at Limerick was accompanied by a riot. The Home Rulers, with Mr. Isaac Butt and other members of Parliament, marched in processional order to the place of meeting, where they were met by a hostile body of Nationalists. A fight took place, in the course of which forty persons were seriously wounded, several of them dangerously. An attempt was made by Mr. Butt and Mr. O'Shaughnessy to deliver addresses, but the Nationalists refused to hear them.

During the month of March the number of emigrants leaving the Mersey was 4315, which is an increase over the month of February of 1732. Of these twenty-nine ships went to the United States with 3490, of whom 2133 were English, 16 Scotch, 375 Irish, and 966 foreigners; and to Victoria, one ship, with 100. Not under the Act, there sailed nine to the United States, with 371, of whom 280 were English, 61 Irish, 28 foreigners, and 2 nationality not given; to Nova Scotia, three, with 89, 81 being English, 3 Scotch, and 5 foreigners; to Victoria, one, with 46—24 English, 7 Scotch, and 9 Irish; and to other ports, twenty-four ships, with 223.—The ship Hesperides, 1388 tons, Captain Upton, chartered by the agent-general for South Australia, has sailed from Plymouth for Port Adelaide with 464 emigrants, consisting of labourers and mechanics, married and single, and including sixty-eight single female domestic servants, the latter under the care of Miss Chicken, as matron. Dr. Harris is surgeon-superintendent in charge. The arrival in New Zealand is announced of the following vessels, which carried emigrants for the Government of that colony:—The Terpsichore, the Wellington, and the Gutenberg.



THE ARMOURY, GOVERNOR'S PALACE, MALTA: THE ANCIENT PALACE OF THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT TRING ON EASTER MONDAY: THE MARCH PAST AT BEACON HILL.



THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

BY CARL ECKER.

LIEUT. CAMERON'S
AFRICAN SKETCHES.

We gave last week some Illustrations of the scenery and native costumes and manners of those regions of Central Africa, between Lake Tanganyika and the river Congo and the Angola coast, which Lieutenant V. L. Cameron has recently explored. That enterprising and successful traveller has furnished us with a number of his original sketches, and three or four more of them, in addition to those already engraved, now find place in our Journal. One represents a scene at the Court of Kasongo, the powerful chief or king of Urua, spoken of in the account we have given of Lieutenant Cameron's travels. Kasongo here appears to be holding a levée, at which some lesser native chief is humbly introduced to his august presence, kneeling and almost prostrating himself on the bare ground, while presenting his short sword, or dagger, to be taken from him by the attendants of Kasongo. The principal one of these is the official executioner, who stands in front of the visitor, holding an axe ready for instant service. Kasongo is dressed in an odd mixture of African and European attire, with a dress-coat purchased of some foreign trader from the Portuguese seacoast, and with a shirt also, but no trousers. His head is adorned with a long straight feather stuck in the top-knot of twisted hair, and he leans on his spear with grave steadiness of demeanour. Behind him are two women of his guard; for he, like the King of Dahomey, has a female regiment of household troops. One of these Amazons is armed with a hatchet, in shape not very unlike that of the official headsman. The next specimen of native African manners is a wedding party at Kibaiyeli, entertaining themselves or the bride and bridegroom with a dance. The bride is lifted as high as possible upon the shoulders of one strong person, while another person helps to keep her up, and so they jump and frisk about with her, as we should romp with a little child. The bridegroom is afterwards to be seated in the middle of the party, who all dance round him, exhibiting his new wife, and shouting or singing their congratulations to the new husband. Another feature of some interest is one of the "lake dwellings,"



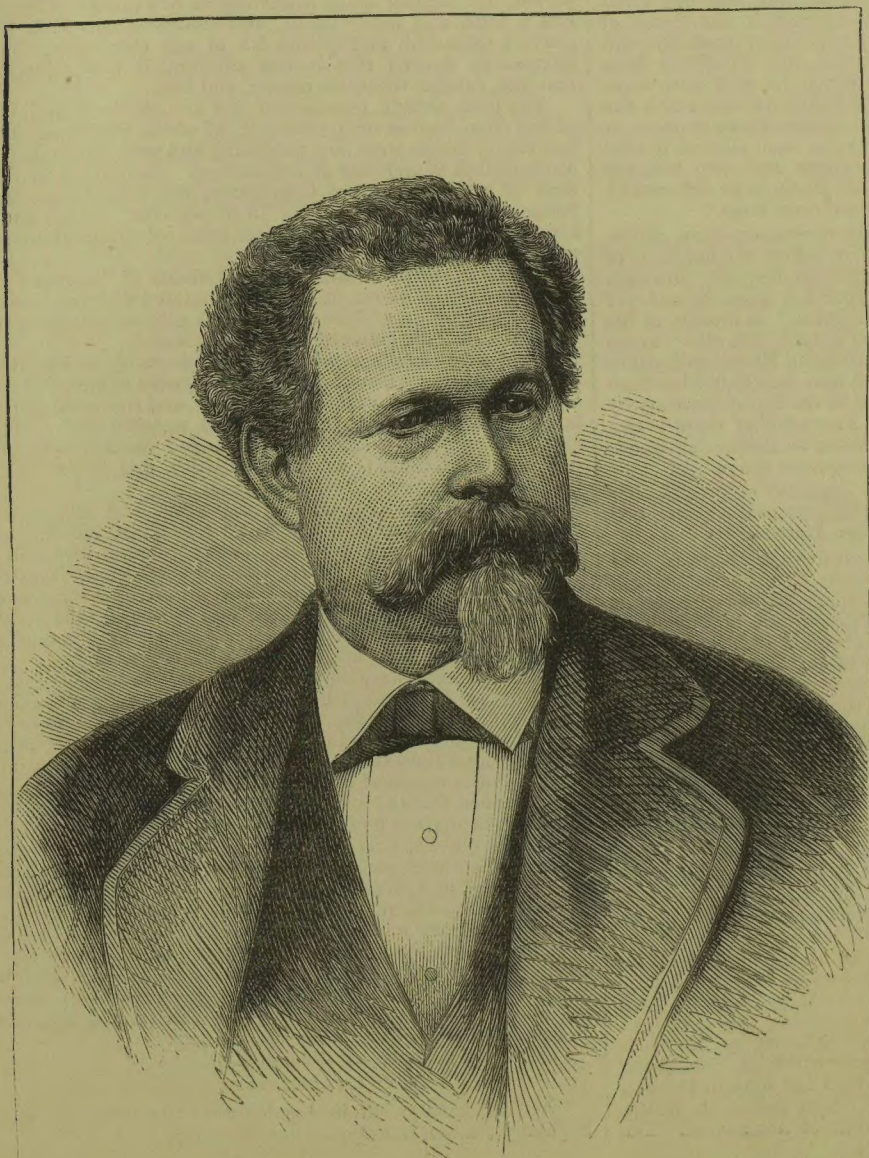
CHESTNUT-BACKED COLLY, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS,
BROUGHT FROM AFRICA BY LIEUTENANT CAMERON.

the huts erected over the water upon posts or piles, in Lake Moheya, which is a sort of construction also met with in the marshy parts of New Guinea and of Borneo. There are relics of a similar kind on the shores of some lakes in Switzerland, and in other countries of Europe, formerly inhabited by the prehistoric races of mankind. The lecture which was delivered by Lieutenant Cameron on Tuesday week to the members of the Royal Geographical Society and their friends assembled in St. James's Hall was listened to with great interest. The chair was occupied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, for the first time since he has been president of the society. One of our Illustrations is that of the scene at this meeting, and Lieutenant Cameron's appearance there. We have more sketches yet in hand.

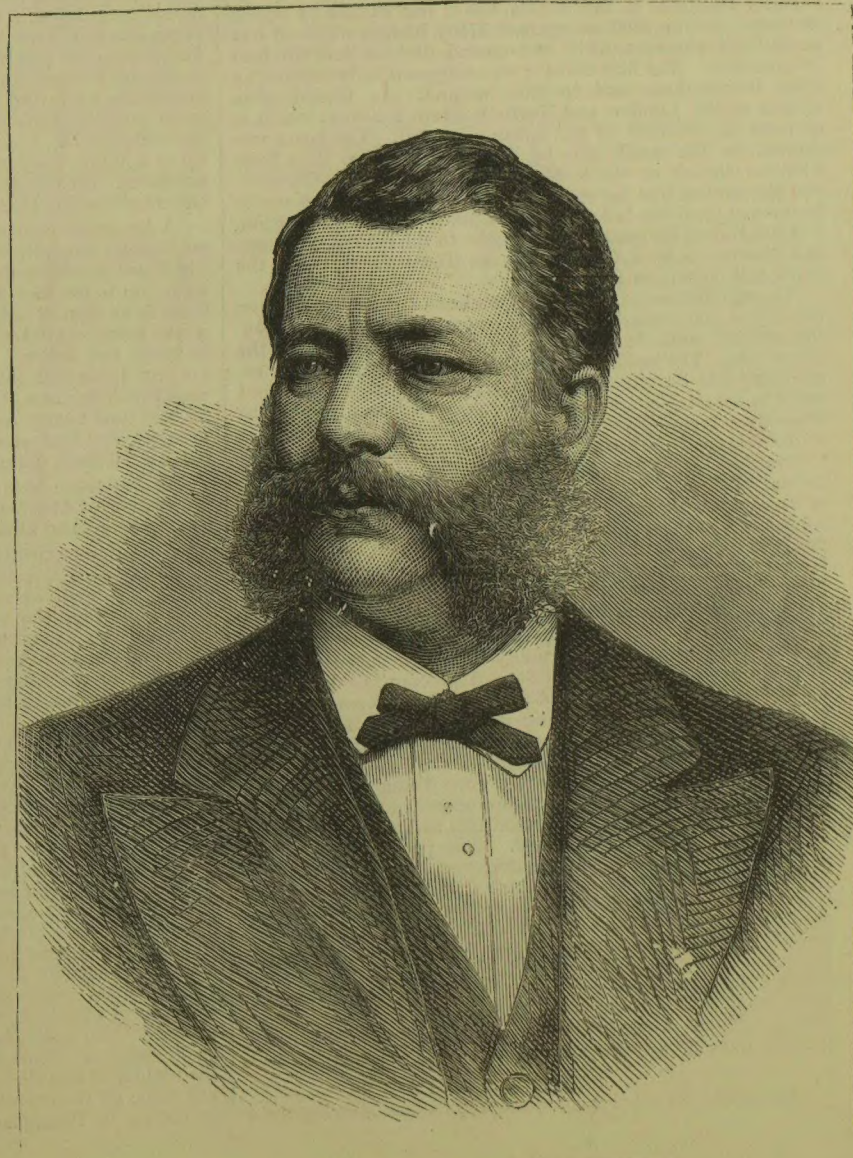
The Zoological Society has sent Lieutenant Cameron an official letter of thanks for the animals which he brought home from Africa. Nine of these form the gift of Lieutenant Cameron; but he has also brought to England a marabou stork—the largest bird of the adjutant species yet imported—and two very rare birds known as colies, which have been presented to the gardens by Mr. Amzalak and Mr. H. C. Tait, of Loanda. We give an Illustration of the chestnut-backed colly, which is from the river Dande, about forty miles north of St. Paul de Loanda. The most formidable animal presented by Lieutenant Cameron is an ape of great height and size, known as a rib-nosed mandril. There are two yellow baboons, one sooty mangabey, an African cat, a curiously-spotted Servaline cat, an Angola vulture, a Bandea ichneumon, and a Monteiro galago.

THE PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION.

The great International Exhibition of Arts and Industry to be opened in May at the city of Philadelphia, upon the occasion of the centenary festival of the American United States Declaration of Independence, has been fully announced beforehand. We have given some Illustrations of the buildings and grounds, with a description of the arrangements. We now give the



THE HON. J. R. HAWLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.



MR. ALFRED T. GOSHORN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

portraits of the President of the Commission appointed by the United States Government, under the special Act of Congress, to conduct this Exhibition, and the portrait also of its Director-General.

The President is the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, a Major-General in the United States army, and now Governor-elect of the State of Connecticut. He is a native of North Carolina, but was removed to Connecticut in his boyhood. He practised as a lawyer, and edited the *Hartford Evening Press*, an organ of the Free Soil or Abolition party. In the Civil War between North and South he was one of the earliest volunteers, and soon rose to the command of a regiment, with which he fought in Florida and in Virginia; he was promoted in September, 1864, to be a Brigadier-General, and held command both at Wilmington and at Richmond. In 1866 General Hawley was elected Governor of Connecticut, and he has since been more than once nominated for the United States Senate, and has sat in the House of Representatives at Washington. He continued until 1875 to reside at Hartford and conduct a newspaper there, but has latterly been at Philadelphia to perform the business of the post he now holds as President of the Centennial Festival Commission. The other gentleman whose portrait we give is Mr. Alfred T. Goshorn, Director-General of the Exhibition. He is a wealthy manufacturer, owner of extensive white-lead works in Cincinnati, Ohio. The general arrangement of the details of the Exhibition has been made under his supervision. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, is now on his way to Philadelphia, and will supply this Journal with an ample series of Illustrations.

THE EASTER-MONDAY REVIEW.

The review and mimic battle of the metropolitan and home counties volunteer corps on Easter Monday took place in Ashridge Park, belonging to Lord Brownlow, between Berkhamstead and Tring, within thirty miles of London. The Brighton, South-Eastern, and South-Western Railway Companies had been disinclined to offer any particular facilities for the conveyance of volunteers, and it was supposed that the idea of an Easter-Monday review had been abandoned; but, owing to the perseverance of some one or two Colonels, Lord Brownlow and the London and North-Western Railway Company were brought to the rescue, and the War Office had nothing for it but to consent. The affair was handed over to the General commanding in the home district, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and he set to work with Colonel Clive, Assistant Adjutant-General, to make the most of the facilities placed at his disposal for a field-day and review. The ground available at Lord Brownlow's Ashridge estate was only two miles square; but it proved extensive enough for the contending forces, which did not exceed 7000 men. The battle was fought by a force on each side numerically equal to little more than a German regiment; but out of this volunteer army two divisions of three brigades each were made up—the first division, which was the attacking force, being under the command of Colonel Lord Abinger, Scots Fusilier Guards; and the second, the defending force, having Colonel the Hon. P. Feilding, C.B., Coldstream Guards, for its commander.

No fewer than thirty-four corps had intimated to the War Office their intention of attending, and most of them were represented, but not nearly to the numbers they had returned. The strongest regiment on the field was the 33rd Lancashire, returned as 800, but coming to the field 815 officers and men. It had to be at the Manchester station by the early hour of ten minutes past four in the morning, and left for Tring at half-past four. The Hon. Artillery Company were to have marched down from London and brought their guns; but, owing to some difficulty in procuring horses, this fine corps did not arrive. Lord Truro's corps, the 3rd Middlesex, made an early appearance, with four 40-pounders, which they sent down from London to Tring on Saturday.

The position of the two forces were taken up soon after eleven o'clock. The second division, representing the advanced guard of an army corps, was supposed to have occupied the Steps Hill, which is north-west of Ashridge Park and north-east of Tring. The outposts of this advanced guard were thrown out to Beacon Hill, about a mile to the north-east. It had been intended that the first division should be of slightly superior strength to the second, but it was weaker by nearly 400 men—having 3260, as against 3710; besides which it had no artillery whatever, while the second division had the four 40-pounders. The first division was supposed to be advancing from Buckingham and to have secured the Cheddington station on the London and North-Western Railway, which is situated to the west of the fighting-ground. The latter was limited on the south side by an east and west line, from Pitstone church on the west to Crawley Wood on the east; and the neutral line between the two forces, which was not to be crossed by either before each had taken up its first position, was the Dunstable road from a little to the east of Pitstone, and thence on by a farm known as Town Farm, round the north side of Beacon Hill.

Though here and there large patches of snow still lay on the slopes, and some of the soil to be traversed was heavy clay, the ground and the weather were both favourable for the operations. The head of Beacon Hill, on the west side, is remarkably like the site of a Roman camp. It stands boldly out over the Dunstable road, and between it and the first of the Steps there is a well-sheltered valley. Then, between the first of the Steps and the second, the plateau of which extends back to Crawley Wood and Ashridge Park, there is again a very considerable fall. The first division formed up to the north of the Dunstable road, having its first brigade as its left, its second as its centre, and its third as its right. When extending it was quite within range of the four large guns of the second division, which were in position on the second of the Steps Hills, close to Crawley Wood; but it could not be seen by the defenders till its left appeared on the brow of Beacon Hill.

It would be, perhaps, going too far to say that the attack entirely succeeded; but certainly it was a partial success, despite the circumstances that Steps Hill ought to be almost an impregnable position if not attacked by a force considerably superior to the one holding it, and that in this instance it was attacked by a smaller one labouring under the serious disadvantage of having no artillery.

A march-past was subsequently gone through on ground resembling that on which the troops marched past after the Salisbury manoeuvres. The Beacon Hill at Tring is very like the Beacon Hill near Salisbury. The post of honour was deservedly given to the 33rd Lancashire. They were the first corps to pass the saluting-point, in thirteen companies. The other provincial corps marched in very creditable style; they were all in the first division. The march-past was executed by both divisions in columns of companies first and in close columns afterwards. The escort in attendance on Prince Edward was composed of a troop of the Herts Yeomanry, which had marched twenty miles that morning before reaching Tring. There were many thousands of spectators on the ground, but only a small portion of them from London.

Among the other volunteer doings on Easter Monday there

were a review and a sham fight on the heights of Dover by the Kentish volunteers, in conjunction with the garrison troops. The idea carried out was that an army had landed at Deal and laid siege to the north-eastern works of the garrison. The attacking force was represented by the 78th Highlanders. The 1st Surrey Artillery proceeded to Sheerness for gun practice, and the 9th Essex Rifles took advantage of the holiday to have a day's third-class firing at the Rainham ranges. The 7th Surrey joined with some Kentish corps in a parade and brigade drill at Chislehurst. The 37th Middlesex, in place of the review, have for some years past substituted an Easter March, which they carried out this year in the creditable manner appertaining to any regimental matter in which they take part.

The council of the inter-regimental match have determined to allot £305 of the entrance fees in prizes, and this amount will accordingly be divided as follows:—First prize, £80; second prize, £60; third prize, £50; fourth prize, £40; fifth prize, £30; sixth prize, £25; and seventh prize, £20.

The monthly cup of the I company, Queen's (Westminster), was competed for last week. It was won by Private Strugnell. The range prizes were taken by Captain Starkie, Private Lowe, and Corporal Wilson. The second-class prize was won by Private Slatter.

B and D companies of the 36th Middlesex fired for their quarterly challenge cups and badges last week with the result that they were won respectively by Sergeants Horne and Hancock.

FINE ARTS.

The four new Associates of the Royal Academy, who (in accordance with the recent determination of the Academicians to enlarge the body of Associates by four) were elected last week just after we went to press, are, Mr. G. A. Storey, figure-painter; Mr. J. M. W. Oakes, landscape-painter; Mr. W. F. Woodington, sculptor; and Mr. Eyre Crowe, figure-painter. Probably the date for these elections was so arranged as to permit the voters to view the works contributed by the several artists to the forthcoming exhibition; at all events, if they were not already hung they had been passed before the committee of selection at Burlington House. The timing of the elections to take place immediately before the opening of the annual exhibition, and when all the works would be visible, would enable the R.A.s to avoid appearing to have made an unworthy selection, supposing (as sometimes has happened) the case of an artist anteriorly eligible for the honour and actually elected, who might suddenly fall off on making his first appearance as an Associate. The present selection cannot be expected to satisfy every one as regards each and all of the names which have issued from the ballot; doubtless there were many artists with nearly equal claims in several walks of art, although perhaps no two persons could exactly agree in their estimate of a given artist. It seems, however, that there is a considerable amount of surprise at the result of this election; yet why this should be it is hard to say. One and all of the new A.R.A.s are men of distinguished merit, and, as regards two at least of the number, their merit has been long established and acknowledged. Nevertheless, there appears to have been pretty generally a foregone conclusion as to the success of three "favourites," only one of which has proved a winner. The inference to be drawn—and it is a very important one and calculated to be reassuring to the artistic profession at large—is that the Academicians, if they have erred in judgment and must fail to satisfy every body, have exercised their secret and, except to public opinion, their irresponsible power honestly according to their convictions, so far obviously as regards external influences. It is gratifying also to find that landscape-painting has obtained recognition in the person of one of the new Associates; but the balance is not yet fairly adjusted in this direction. To say nothing of a well-known veteran who long ago declined the Academic distinction when it was too tardily offered him, there are other landscapists who assuredly have at least equal claims with some of the figure and portrait painters within the pale. On the whole, the Academy has acted wisely in making the recent concession to outside opinion, however small that concession. And Sir Charles Dilke, who has given notice that he will, on May 9, call attention in the House of Commons to the present position of the Royal Academy, will find, assuming him to intend an attack, that the Forty have suddenly thrown up an outwork which he will have some trouble in capturing or outflanking before he can reach the main position, certainly as we have always thought more or less indefensible, which the Academy has been allowed to take up as a public body under Royal privilege and with national subsidies. Sir Charles is, however, not likely to be deterred by the consideration that he is leading a forlorn hope.

A Liverpool gentleman, writing to a contemporary, refers, pertinently enough, to the action, or rather the inaction, of the Royal Academy as regards the Gibson Bequest. He calls attention to the fact that another year has gone by and yet there is no sign of the "Gibson Collection" of models of his works being exhibited to the London public. He also "wants to know, you know," what the Burlington House authorities are now doing with these models, and how the £40,000 has been used which the late John Gibson left to the Royal Academy by his will now nearly ten years ago. Also whether there is any prospect that this season the three rooms in Burlington House for the "Gibson Collection" will be open to the public.

An extensive loan collection of Japanese objects, chiefly illustrative of the decoration of articles of ordinary use, will shortly be opened at the Bethnal-green Museum.

The German expedition which about five months back commenced the exploration of the famous site of Olympia has already made discoveries of extraordinary interest; and as it is known, from the very elaborate description of Pausanias, that the whole neighbourhood was crowded with edifices and public monuments, and as it is ascertained that every part of the plain of the Altis is thickly covered with alluvial deposit, there is every reason to believe that the harvest in future will be far richer. Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, accompanied by Professor Colvin, of Cambridge, has lately visited the scene of the explorations, and (as is evident from incidental references which the writer has been at no pains to conceal) has communicated to the *Times* a most interesting account of his observations. The ground adjacent to the great temple (the position generally of which had been ascertained in earlier researches) has now been explored for some distance in the direction of the Alpheios. "Here lie the inscribed bases of several public monuments, the positions of which have been noted by Pausanias, and interspersed are the drums and capitals of the mighty columns of the temple lying just as they must have fallen, having been evidently thrown down by an earthquake. Intermixed with these ruins were fragments of the sculptures in the Eastern pediment which were attributed by Pausanias to Pæonios of Mende, the contemporary and, as some think, the scholar of Phidias." There is also a fair hope of recovering some of the sculptures of the Western pediment, which, according to Pausanias, were the work of Alkamenos. The

writer thinks that of the antiquities hitherto discovered certainly the most valuable as a work of art is the statue of Victory by Pæonios, which Pausanias notes as standing on a column near the Temples of Zeus, which bore a dedicatory inscription of the Messenians, and which inscription has been found on one of several triangular blocks near the temple. The statue of Victory is headless, armless, without wings, and otherwise mutilated; but the attitude must have been that of just alighting after a flight, and poised on the right foot. The movement is beautifully expressed, and the curves of the clinging and flying drapery admirably adjusted and executed. Traces of real colour appear on the inside of a fragment of drapery, and the girdle has been of metal. The sculptures of the Eastern pediment are likewise greatly mutilated, and cannot as yet be identified in detail. These consist of nine torsos, or little more than torsos, sometimes less. In style they differ so greatly from the Victory that it is difficult to believe they are by the same artist. The drapery, in particular, is very coarsely executed; still, the action of the figures seems to have been conceived in an original and forcible manner; and, assuming them to have been well composed, the effect of the whole, when seen from below, and judiciously enhanced by colour, may have been very striking. Mr. Newton comes to the conclusion that Pæonios furnished the design for this pedimental composition, but that the execution of the several figures from his models was left to Peloponnesian artists, whose training had not been sufficient to enable them to reproduce in marble the subtleties of Athenian art. This view is confirmed by the occurrence of similar characteristics in the metopes now in the Louvre, which were brought from Olympia by the French in 1828.

A catalogue of the extremely interesting exhibition of the works of Blake at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club has been published; it is compiled for the most part by Mr. W. B. Scott.

The private view of the Twelfth Exhibition of the Society of French Artists, at 168, New Bond-street, takes place to-day, and the gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

Miss Thompson's new picture, "Balaclava," will be on view next week at 148, New Bond-street.

Sir Noel Paton's picture, "The Man of Sorrows," his last important work, is on view at 31, Conduit-street, Bond-street.

The new National Gallery at Berlin has been opened by the Emperor William.

The *Journal Officiel* announces that owing to the promise of the forthcoming Salon Exhibition a larger number of medals will be given than was mentioned in the regulations. To those usually given will be added nine for painting, five for sculpture, three for architecture, and three for engraving and lithography.

M. Signol has recently finished, after twelve years' labour, the two last of his colossal wall paintings in the Church of St. Sulpice, Paris. The subjects are "Christ Leaving the Tomb" and "The Ascension of Christ." The figure of Christ in the former is spoken of as one of the finest in contemporary art.

The death, at Nice, is announced of M. Ange Tissier, an artist of ability, who painted two considerable works at Versailles—"The Emperor giving Abd-el-Kader his liberty at the Château of Amboise" and "Napoleon III. Approving of the Plans for the Louvre."

UNSOUD TEA.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, last week, Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, the Medical Officer of Health for the City, stated that, his attention having been directed to an assertion recently made in a public journal that there was at the present moment a large quantity of putrid, adulterated, and unsound teas lying in bonded warehouses within the boundaries of the city of London, he had investigated the matter. Samples had been obtained of five varieties of that unwholesome "trash."

The first represented 250 chests of redried leaves, commonly known as "Maloo mixture," weighing about 100 lb. each chest, now stored in the St. Olave's Bonded Warehouses, John-street, Minories. They were imported some years ago by the Burmah from Shanghai and entered as "Congou;" sixty chests had been sold and removed within a very recent period, the original chop consisting of 310 chests. This tea had a faint and musty odour, and contained only 18·20 per cent of extractive matter and 5·5 of ash chemically. The microscope showed that it was adulterated with colouring material, foreign vegetable matter, and sand.

The next sample represented 354 half-chests of dust imported from Canton some years ago, of which between seventy and eighty chests were now remaining and were stored in the Metropolitan Warehouse in John-street. It consisted of fine dust of tea and foreign ingredients, the extractive matter being 26·50 per cent, and ash 13·10 per cent. It was adulterated with much vegetable matter, some colouring substance, and sand to a large extent.

The third sample consisted of 243 chests of "congou" of a foul and putrid odour, and was adulterated with particles of quartz, foreign vegetable matter, and minute metallic particles, with a little artificial colouring material.

The fourth sample represented 126 chests of tea imported about five years ago, and now stored in the St. Olave's Bonded Warehouses. It was dirty-looking stuff, and contained stones larger than peas, much fine dust, and metallic earth. The extractive matter was 23·10 per cent, and the ash 20·15 per cent, being five times the normal quantity, and it was adulterated with Prussian blue, quartz, and sand.

The last sample represented the saved and redried tea from the Gordon Castle, which was wrecked off the coast of Portugal eighteen months since. It was stated, on responsible authority, that one hundred tons of the stuff were brought to this country, and that 1000 chests still remained (having been repacked with half-chests, chests, and boxes) in the South West India Dock Warehouse. It contained an abnormally high ash, 7·7 per cent, and was adulterated with sand.

All these teas were imported into this country prior to Jan. 1 last, and therefore her Majesty's Customs were powerless to prevent their sale. It became, therefore, the duty of the sanitary authority to interpose to prevent further traffic in the same upon the evidence now afforded that they were unsound, adulterated, and unfit for human food. He, therefore, recommended that the solicitor to the Commission be instructed to take such steps as he might deem expedient for the protection of the public, particularly as he had been on that day informed that large packages of the tea had been sold within the last week at 4½d. per lb., and it had been specially stated in print, and not denied, that much of it had already found its way into our warehouses and canteens. He was further credibly assured that many tons of damaged teas had within the last year or two been taken out to sea and sunk in order to avoid the payment of the Customs duty, such tea being valueless and not purchasable at any price which would cover the duty or sustain the charges of warehousing.

The recommendation was adopted.

Another skating-rink in London, this one being opposite Highbury station, was opened last Saturday.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF SHEFFIELD.

The Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Charles Holroyd, second Earl of Sheffield, Viscount Pevensey and Baron Sheffield in the Peerage of Ireland, and also Baron Sheffield in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, died, on the 5th inst., at his residence in Portland-place. He was born March 16, 1802, the only son of John Baker Holroyd, first Earl of Sheffield, by Lady Anne, his wife, second daughter of Frederick, Earl of Guildford, K.G., so well known as Lord North, the famous Minister of George III. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, succeeded to the family honours at the death of his father, May 30, 1821; and from 1850 to 1859 was a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. His Lordship married, June 6, 1825, Lady Harriet Lascelles, daughter of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, and leaves issue a daughter, Lady Susan Harriet, wife of Edward William Vernon Harcourt, Esq.; and two sons, Henry North, Viscount Pevensey, now third Earl of Sheffield, formerly attached to the diplomatic service, and lately, from 1857 to 1865, M.P. for East Sussex; and Douglas Edward, barrister-at-law.

LORD CLANMORRIS.

The Right Hon. John Charles Robert Bingham, fourth Lord Clanmorris, in the Peerage of Ireland, J.P. and D.L., and Lieutenant-Colonel of the North Mayo Militia, died on the 5th inst. He was born Nov. 28, 1826, the eldest son of Denis Arthur, third Lord Clanmorris, by Maria Helena, his wife, second daughter of Robert Persse, Esq., of Roxborough, and derived his descent from a distinguished branch of the Saxon family of Bingham of Melcombe Bingham, in the county of Dorset. He succeeded his father Feb. 24, 1847; and married, May 24, 1849, Sarah Selina, fourth daughter of Burton Persse, Esq., of Moyode Castle, in the county of Galway, by whom he leaves three daughters—Matilda Maria Helena, wife of Albert Brassey, Esq., of Heythrop, Oxfordshire; Florence Madeline, wife of John Pollok, Esq., of Lismany, in the county of Galway, and Rose Elizabeth; and three sons, of whom the eldest, John George Barry, Lieutenant Rifle Brigade, now fifth Lord Clanmorris, was born Aug. 27, 1852.

SIR GEORGE FORSTER, BART.

Sir George Forster, second Baronet, of Coolderly, in the county of Monaghan, died on the 4th inst., at his town residence in Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. He was born March 21, 1796, the only son of the Rev. Thom. Forster (created a Baronet of Ireland, Jan. 15, 1794), by Dorcas, his wife, only daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon George Howse, D.D. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated in 1817. He succeeded his father Dec. 4, 1843, was a magistrate for the counties of Louth, Meath, and Monaghan, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the last-named county, which he represented in Parliament in the Conservative interest from 1862 to 1866. He married first, in 1817, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Matthew Fortescue, Esq., of Stephenstown, in the county of Louth, and by her (who died May 2, 1848) had two sons and two daughters. The elder of the former, now Sir Thomas Oriel Forster, Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Monaghan Militia, and High Sheriff in 1860, was born in 1824, and married, in 1862, the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Alice Plunket, daughter of the late Lord Plunket, Bishop of Tuam.

SIR J. J. REID.

Sir James John Reid, formerly a member of the Supreme Council of Justice, Ionian Isles, died on the 10th inst., at Mouswald-place, Dumfriesshire, aged 70. He was son of John Reid, Esq., advocate, and was himself admitted to the Scotch Bar in 1827. He received the honour of knighthood in 1840. He married, 1843, Mary Dalzell, daughter of Robert Theslie, of Barnbarroch.

The deaths are also announced of Robert Russell, Esq., of Newton House, in the county of York, J.P., grandson maternally of the late Right Hon. Stephen Lushington;—of James Young, Esq., of Kingerby House, in the county of Lincoln, and Barons Park, in the county of Leicester, lord of the manor and patron of Kingerby, in his seventy-fourth year;—of General Charles Augustus Shawe, late of the Coldstream Guards, in his eighty-fifth year;—of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hamilton Corsar, late 3rd Madras Cavalry, aged sixty-three;—of Major Richard Straker Wickham, 1st West India Regiment, subsequently Barrack Master of Ashtonbury, and late of Edinburgh Castle, aged eighty-three;—of William Hastings Alexander, Registrar of the Supreme Courts and member of the Legislative and Executive Councils at Hong-Kong;—of Captain Augustus John Woodley, of Didworthy and Upcott Manor, Devon, in his sixty-fourth year;—of the Rev. John Bernard Dalgairns, of the Oratory, Brompton;—of the Hon. Mrs. Martin Bladen Hawke;—of P. Adolphe Wiehe, Esq.;—of Constance, Petit Riviere, Mauritius, a descendant of one of the oldest Brunswick and Lunebourg families.

Mr. Plimsoll has addressed a circular to clergymen and ministers entreating them to petition the House of Commons in support of his amendments, or, at least, to write their members to aid him.

The committee of Kent magistrates lately appointed, with Earl Sydney at their head, to consider the form of a proposed memorial to the late Earl of Romney, in recognition of his eminent and long-continued services to the county, have decided to have a full-length portrait taken of the deceased nobleman, which will be produced from a painting in the possession of the present Earl, and be affixed to one of the large panels of the grand jury room in the Kent Sessions House at Maidstone. The cost will be defrayed by a subscription of £1 each amongst the magistrates of the county.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

MINTO.—Your problem admits of an obvious solution in two moves by 1. Kt to K B 3rd (ch). If, as you suggest, a Black Pawn is placed at K Kt 5th White equally mates in two by 1. Q to Q 6th (ch).

A BECK.—No. 1 is clever but contains a bad dual, as, after 1. K takes Kt, you can proceed either by Q to R 5th (ch) or Q to Q 5th (ch). No. 4 is too easy, besides being badly illustrated with duals. No. 5 has a second solution, commencing 1. R to B 5th (ch). H. W.—It surely admits of a mate in two moves by 1. Kt to Q 3rd (ch).

J. G. FINCH.—The three-mover is still "cooked" by 1. Q to R 5th (ch) and 2. Q takes B (ch), &c.

T. GUEST.—In No. 1 there is mate on the move by 1. Kt to Kt 4th. No. 2 is unsound, as, in reply to Black's move of 2. P to Q 4th, White can take Pawn with King. Nos. 3 and 4 are deficient both in construction and idea.

A. J. S.—The book has long been out of print; but you possibly may obtain a second-hand copy by applying to W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.

AMY M. CHAPMAN.—We repeat, Problem No. 1676 cannot be solved by 1. Kt to K 6th. Suppose Black simply takes Kt with P? In future, be so kind as to examine the positions with a little more care before troubling us with such unprofitable communications.

F. THOMPSON.—We shall be very glad of the promised "slip."

P. MARKOFF.—Your solution of No. 1674 was duly acknowledged.

J. ARMSTRONG, CANNON, H. SCHLESNER, and G. J. SLATER.—Many thanks for the problems.

VICTOR NATHAN.—If Black have a Pawn, say, at his K B 5th, and White one at K 2nd, White cannot push his Pawn to K 4th without Black having the option of taking it en passant, as though it had been advanced one square only.

W. J.—White's first move must always be the same, but he may vary his subsequent play according to Black's defence. In no case, however, if the problem be correct, can Black protect the mate beyond the stipulated number of moves. In Problem No. 1675, if Black play 1. F Queens, White mates on the move by 2. Kt to K 6th.

PRISO.—Black is certainly entitled to take the Pawn en passant, as you suggest. It was a rule of the game long before Philidor's time.

NAPHISK.—The problem would be unsound if White had the choice of either 2. Kt to R 6th or 2. Q to Kt 3rd; but if you will look at the position again you will see that the former move does not give mate.

R. H. BROOKS.—We are still incredulous. Take your first defence of 1. B takes Kt. If White reply with 2. R to K 3rd, Black takes Pawn with King, and there is surely no mate in two moves.

P. S. SHENLEY.—The position admits of a very easy solution by 1. B to R sq, followed by 2. K to B 2nd or 2. Kt to B sq, according to Black's play.

CARHART.—The solution of No. 1674 is correct; the other is wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1675.—Additional correct solutions received from Liceo de Malaga, W. Leeson, A. Markow, and I. S. T.

PROBLEM No. 1676.—Additional correct solutions received from V. G. D. F. A. Bouillierot, J. R. Hulland, Neworth, W. H. B. J. Bailey, Thos. Chafers, R. Bamlet, Myth, M. H. Moorhouse, Jenny and Charlie J. J. Barford, Francis, Emile F. Wrenbury, H. A. S. B. Liceo de Malaga, R. W. S. Peter, A. W. Those by P. Markoff, Johanna, J. E. M. F. are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1677.—Correct solutions received from R. H. Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, Thorpe, J. P. O. B. L. L. Hereward, G. G. Baxter, E. H. V. G. A. V. 5, Pitt-street, M. Rhodes, Wee Pawn, Pendryl Hall, Alice Way, Emile F. Pug, W. Leeson, Nux, Deep He, East Marden, R. Bamlet, Naphish, S. R. V. Jennis and Charlie J. J. Barford, W. F. Payne, P. S. Shenley, D. G. H. P. Francis, W. H. Carlyon, H. Ree, O. J. Palmer, W. R. R. W. S. Dewsbury Church Institute, Benet, W. P. Welton, J. E. M. F., H. Schleusner, J. J. Heaton.

PROBLEM No. 1678.—Correct solutions received from G. G. Baxter, Pendryl Hall, and W. S. B.

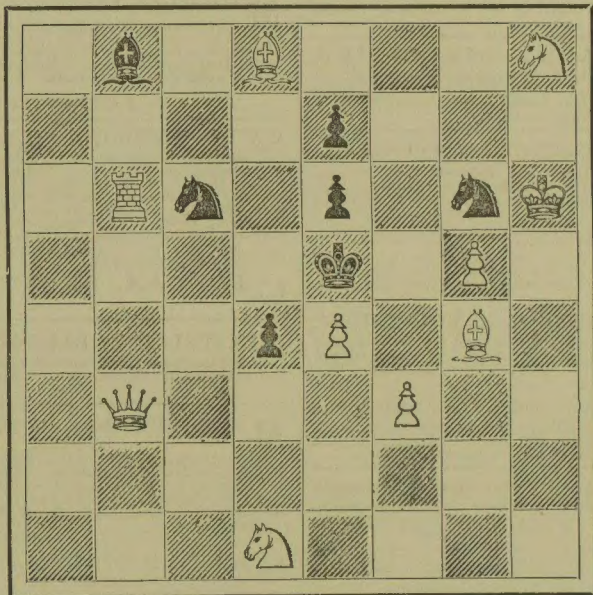
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1677.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 4th K to K 4th* 3. Mates.
2. Q to K Kt 3rd K moves
* 1. Kt to B 4th
2. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to Q 3rd 3. Q to K Kt 3rd. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1679.

By Mr. J. G. FINCH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

We give below another interesting Game of the series recently played by correspondence between Mr. H. BREWER, of Bournemouth, and Mr. W. NASH, of St. Neots.—(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to Q B 4th P to K B 4th
2. P to K Kt 3rd P to K 3rd
3. B to K Kt 2nd P to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
5. P to Q R 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd B to K 2nd
7. P to Q B 5th
Not a commendable continuation. He ought rather to have played 7. P to K 3rd.
8. P to Q Kt 4th Castles
In a previous game between the same players, which we published a few weeks ago, Mr. Brewer played at this point 8. B to K 4th.
9. B to Q Kt 2nd Kt to K 5th
10. Kt to K B 3rd B to K B 3rd
11. Kt to Q R 4th P to Q R 3rd
12. P takes P R P takes P
13. Castles B takes K P
Slightly a prudent capture, for, though it wins a Pawn for the moment, White must obviously regain it in the course of a move or two.
14. Q takes B R takes Kt
15. Q to Q B 2nd Q to R sq
This, of course, was compulsory.
16. K R to Q B sq
What is the objection to playing the other Rook to this square?
17. Q takes P Kt to K 2nd
18. Q to Q 7th Q to Q R 3rd
From this point the game becomes very interesting and animated, a somewhat rare feature in contests by correspondence.
WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. N.)
19. R to K B sq P to Q Kt 4th
20. Q takes P (ch) K to R sq
21. B to Q B sq K R to Q R sq
22. Kt to K 5th P to K B 3rd
Apparently his best reply.
23. B to K B 3rd Q R to R 3rd
Again he has no more hopeful resource. Had he played 23. Q to Q B 7th, the game would probably have been continued:—
24. B takes R P R takes R P
25. Q R to B sq Q moves
26. B takes Kt P (ch) B takes B (best)
27. Q takes Kt, &c.
28. B takes Q R takes Q
29. B takes Q Kt P R takes Kt
30. P to Q Kt 5th R takes K P
31. B to K B sq P to K Kt 4th
32. K to Kt 2nd Kt to K Kt 5th
33. B to Q 4th R to R 5th
34. P to Q Kt 6th
If 27. R to Q sq, Black, of course answers with 27. Kt to Q B 6th.
28. B takes R
29. R takes B
With two Bishops against two Knights, and a Pawn ahead, White's ultimate victory is now a mere matter of time.
30. B to Q 3rd K to R 2nd
31. P to Q Kt 5th Kt to K 4th
32. B to K B sq P to K Kt 4th
33. K to Kt 2nd Kt to K Kt 5th
34. P to Q Kt 6th R to R 5th
Very neat. If the Bishop be captured, the Pawn goes on to Queen.
35. B to Q B 5th Kt to Q 3rd
36. B to Q Kt 4th R to Q R sq
37. R to Q B sq, and Black resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—A tournament, on even terms, has just been commenced among the members of this flourishing club, open to all players below first-class strength, and has secured twenty-four entries. The chief tourney has entered upon its fourth and the minor tourney upon its second round. A match has recently been played between ten players of the Knight class of this club and the same number of the Athenaeum Club, the result being in favour of the City team by eleven games to seven. The players were:—City of London Club: Messrs. Eare, Heywood, Watson, Parr, Lord, Rabbeth, Venables, Pensam, Scott, and Smith. Athenaeum Club: Mr. Seymour, Dr. G. Smith, Mr. Hegewild, Dr. Batt, Messrs. Griffith, Bowyer, Inman, Dr. Godfrey, Messrs. T. Smith and Bagley.

THE DIVAN TOURNAMENT.—Since our last Major Martin and Mr. Wisker have resigned all further participation in the Tourney, and their games, both won and lost, have consequently been cancelled. The score, on Saturday last, stood as under:—

Blackburne	Janssens	Macdonnell	Minchin	Potter	Zukertort	Total.
Blackburne	...	1 1	...	1 1	...	5
Janssens	...	0 0	...	0 1	...	1
Macdonnell	1 0	...	0 1	4
Minchin	0 0	...	0 0	0
Potter	1 0	3
Zukertort	1 1	...	5

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated July 12, 1861, of Mr. Thomas Clarkson, trading under the style of Messrs. Thomas Clarkson and Co., at Preston, Lancashire, and No. 17, Coventry-street, London, as furniture printers, late of No. 40, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 7th inst. by George Edward Mackreth and Ebenezer Child, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths upon trust for the children of his deceased son James £5000; to his grandson James Clarkson and to John Child, in the employ of his said firm, £1000 each; to his daughter Jane his residence in the Avenue-road; to his daughter-in-law Sarah Clarkson, so long as she remains unmarried, £100 per annum; to his sister Mary Johnson £200; to his old and faithful servant Thomas Stubbs £100; and to his executors 19s. each, and an annuity so long as any of the trusts of the will remain subsisting. The residue of his property he gives in equal shares to his sons Thomas and Augustus and his daughters Jane, Eliza, and Maria, the shares of the daughters being settled upon them. Provision is made by the testator for the continuance of his business by his two sons and Mr. John Child.

The will, dated Feb. 16, 1874, of Mr. Lewis John Doxat, late of York Chambers, No. 41, St. James's-street, who died on Feb. 22 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Edmund Theodore Doxat, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his sisters, Lavinia, Mary, and Harriet, £10,000 each; to his cousins, Lieutenant Charles John Doxat, R.N., and Major Charles Doxat Clementson, £5000 each; to Eliza Emily Canham £5000, his house and furniture in Victoria-road, Kensington, and an annuity of £900. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his cousin, the said Edmund Theodore Doxat.

The will and codicil, dated Jan. 30, 1875, and Feb. 12, 1876, of Sir George Barrow, Bart., late of Ulvaston Lodge, Addison-road, Kensington, who died on Feb. 27 last, were proved on the 30th ult. by the Rev. John Hanson Sperling and John Perrier, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The bequests of the will are in favour of testator's wife and children.

The confirmation granted on the 11th ult. by the Commissariat of Haddington of the late Right Hon. Fanny Mary Rodney, Dowager Lady Blantyre, who died at Lennoxlore House, in the county of Haddington, on Nov. 19 last, granted to Lord Blantyre, her eldest son, as one of the next of kin, was sealed in London on the 17th ult., the personal estate in England and Scotland being under £20,000.

The will, with two codicils, dated Sept. 14, 1868, Oct. 24, 1873, and May 7, 1875, of Mr. John Trenchard Trenchard, late of Greenhill House, Radipole, of Ringstead, and of Foxwell, Dorsetshire, who died on Dec. 19 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Arthur Frederick Pickard, the nephew, the Rev. Edward Pickard Cambridge, the Rev. Octavius Pickard Cambridge, and George Boughton Hume, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The will and codicil, dated Aug. 2, 1856, and July 21, 1859, of Lady Selina Bridgeman, late of No. 36, Belgrave-road, who died on Jan. 10 last, were proved on the 7th inst. by Orlando Jack Charles Bridgeman, the son, and Henry Fox Bristowe, Q.C., the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000.

The Bolton Town Council has ordered the erasing of an inscription on a grave in the cemetery which was held to argue a disbelief in a future state.

There has been formed amongst the military at Woolwich a Herbert branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, being the result of a meeting held in the hospital which was named after him who was once Secretary for War. The Rev. R. H. Bullock, the chaplain, signed the pledge of total abstinence, and thirty-nine men followed his example.

A committee, consisting of the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Normanton, Earl Nelson, Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Sir John Awdry, Bart., and other gentlemen well known in Wiltshire, has been formed for the purpose of erecting a county memorial to the late Right Hon. T. Sotherton Estcourt, M.P. The committee are of opinion that the county memorial should not be connected with any existing institutions, but that it should be distinctly connected with the county of Wilts. A statue, they think, erected in the market-place of Devizes would most fittingly comply with these conditions. They say that a statue similar to the one erected in the market-place of Salisbury to the memory of the late Lord Herbert of Lea would cost a little over £2000.

The Queen has signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Captain (now Brevet-Major) George Nicholas Channer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for gallant conduct during the recent operations against the Malays in Perak. The following is the official record of the act for which the decoration was recommended:—For having, with the greatest gallantry, been the first to jump into the enemy's stockade, to which he had been dispatched with a small party of the 1st Ghoorkha Light Infantry, on the afternoon of Dec. 20, 1875, by the officer commanding the Malacca column, to procure intelligence as to its strength, position, &c. Major Channer got completely in rear of the enemy's position; and, finding himself so close that he could hear the voices of the men inside, who were cooking at the time and keeping no lookout, he beckoned to his men, and the whole party stole quietly forward to within a few paces of the stockade. On jumping in he shot the first man dead with his revolver, and his party then came up and entered the stockade, which was of a most formidable nature, surrounded by a bamboo palisade; about seven yards within was a log house, loopholed, with two narrow entrances and trees laid latitudinally to the thickness of two feet. The officer commanding reports that if Major Channer, by his foresight, coolness, and intrepidity, had not taken this stockade a great loss of life must have occurred, as, from the fact of his being unable to bring guns to bear on it, from the steepness of the hill and the density of the jungle, it must have been taken at the point of the bayonet.

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